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RENMIN RIBAO ON EUROPEAN DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

HK201457 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Mar 84 p 6

["Special Dispatch" by reporter Liu Xumin: "European Disarmament Conference Makes No Substantial Progress in Its First Session"]

[Text] The first session of the European disarmament conference, held with a view to establishing confidence and security measures, ended on 16 March without making substantial progress.

Beginning 17 January the conference, which lasted for 2 months, continuously centered on the question of agenda. Shortly after the opening of the conference, the United States and its allies advanced a six-point plan for preventing a surprise attack from being launched in Europe. At the conference, the Warsaw Pact countries did not make a formal proposal and it was only the Soviet chief representative who in his speech on behalf of the Warsaw Pact made a six-item proposal on relaxing tension in Europe. Romania submitted its own proposal. The participating neutral and nonaligned countries were active both inside and outside the conference hall. Through repeated consultations lasting for 2 months, with the exception of Liechtenstein, eight neutral and nonaligned countries also put forth their common proposal a week ago.

The contents of NATO and Warsaw Pact plans were entirely different. There was a difference in principle between NATO and the Warsaw Pact on what should be discussed at the conference. The main contents of NATO's six-point plan included that participating countries should notify one another of their ground forces and ground based air forces which are stationed in the whole European region, report in advance to one another about military activity plans and military exercises which are to be carried out in the European region, and supervise the implementation of agreements through their own technical means and on-the-spot investigations. The Warsaw Pact proposal put forth by the Soviet Union stressed that the nuclear superpowers should include an agreement to not use nuclear weapons before everything else; that participating countries should include an agreement of not resorting to force in dealing with one another; that the military budgets of all participating countries should be frozen and reduced; that chemical weapons should be eliminated and banned; and that nuclear-free zones should be established.

On many occasions at the conference the Soviet representative accused the United States of deploying new-type intermediate-range missiles in Europe and of intensifying the tension in Europe. The Soviet PRAVDA attacked the NATO plan as an attempt to "pry into the military weaknesses of the Warsaw Pact" and it was thus of no help to a stable situation in Europe. NATO showed indifference toward the Soviet proposal. The representatives of the NATO countries widely held that the proposal "has no concrete contents aside from using high-flung words and indulging in idle boasting." The common proposal of the eight neutral and nonaligned countries comprised both the notion of not resorting to force in the relationship of nations and the suggestions of notifying in advance about military exercises and of exchanging military information among participating countries. It is said that this proposal was an attempt to build a bridge between the two big military blocs. The representatives of most countries held that although the conference failed to make any substantial progress, it was still useful to hold such a conference to exchange views while the situation in Europe was still tense.

The European disarmament conference will continue for 3 years. Some newspapers here have described the Stockholm conference as a "snail conference." The next session of the conference will be resumed on 8 May.

CONTROVERSY OVER U.S. STEEL COMPANY MERGERS

OW230919 Beijing XINHUA in English 0741 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Text] New York, March 22 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Justice Department has approved an amended merger plan of two large steel companies, the LTV Corporation and the Republic Steel Corporation, to create the country's second largest steel plant. Announcing the decision yesterday, the Justice Department said that the 770 million dollars combination of the two companies will bring a combined raw steelmaking of 24.6 million tons.

Immediately after the announcement, a dispute over the antitrust policy broke out within the Cabinet. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige blamed the merger decision as "a world class mistake" and predicted it would result in the country's troubled steel companies increasing pressure on Congress to act to protect them from foreign competition.

President Reagan also seemed sensitive to the problem, saying that he did not believe the recent merger proposals in the steel industry "would constitute monopoly at all."

It is said that administration officials fear that the Justice Department's decision may create momentum for enactment of a steel import quota measure which had already created a clash between the United States and its trading partners in Europe and Asia in recent years.

If it happened, President Reagan would almost certainly veto the decision, but that would entail considerable political risk for him during the election year, because both the steel companies and the United Steel Workers have made the import quota their top legislative priority. A veto would put the administration at odds with both.

Despite criticism from within the administration, J. Paul McGrath, head of the Justice Department's Antitrust Division, denied yesterday that he was bowing to pressure from the administration, but he acknowledged the department's decision had departed from normal procedures.

The Justice Department originally opposed the merger on the ground that the deal would "sharply increase concentration" and could lead to higher steel prices. The department had threatened that it would take the proposal to court under the antitrust laws if the companies tried to consolidate.

To offset the Justice Department objections, the steel companies restructured their deal and agreed to sell two of the republic's plants, one stainless plant and one carbon steel mill, within six months; if not, a court-appointed trustee will be empowered to make the sale.

U.S. TROOPS TO CONDUCT MANEUVERS IN CARIBBEAN

OW230858 Beijing XINHUA in English 0809 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Text] Washington, March 23 (XINHUA) -- More than 30,000 U.S. troops will conduct sea, land and air exercises in the Caribbean for 17 days beginning April 20, the U.S. Defense Department announced today.

Code-named "Ocean Venture 84," the exercise will cover places in the Caribbean, the Gulf of Mexico, the Florida straits, the Atlantic Ocean and parts of Puerto Rico, Florida and Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. It will be the biggest of the year. It will involve naval units, the Marines, the Army's 82nd Airborne Division and the Air Force, the Pentagon said.

The Defense Department said that the exercise is designed to improve the U.S. ability to defend the area's sea lanes in time of war and to show that the United States can protect its own interests.

The announcement of the exercise came at a time when Nicaragua accused the United States of preparing a military intervention in the country, and that the guerrillas have been active in El Salvador. But the Pentagon said that the maneuvers are not related to events in Central America.

Three Soviet warships including a helicopter carrier and a guided missile destroyer are reportedly in the Caribbean. But it is not known if the Soviet ships will remain there when the exercises begin.

REAGAN, MITTERRAND CONCLUDE 2 DAYS OF TALKS

OW242020 Beijing XINHUA in English 1949 GMT 24 Mar 84

[Text] Washington, March 24 -- French President Francois Mitterrand, concluding two days of talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and officials, warned the Reagan administration against "creating new causes of dissension" in East-West relations at a time when the Soviet Union may be reassessing its position on arms control talks. The French president left Washington this morning aboard the U.S. presidential plane for Atlanta, Georgia.

Mitterrand met with President Reagan over breakfast Friday morning. After the breakfast, Mitterrand said at a news conference that probably he would visit Moscow before the end of the year. He thought the East-West talks "will be resumed" and "the important thing is not to spoil this time, not to create new causes of dissension or conflict."

"The Soviet Union is a country that is a neighbor of France." While striving for a balance of forces, Mitterrand said, "we want to have active relations with that country."

But after the two presidents met, a senior U.S. official stressed the two leaders had agreed that the Soviet Union would be welcomed to renewed nuclear-arms reduction talks. But no concessions should be made to bring the Soviets back. The official said that the two presidents also shared the determination to try to solve the problems created by the levels of armaments in the world.

At a meeting with editors and reporters of the WASHINGTON POST later, Mitterrand announced his intention to withdraw French troops from Beirut. He said, "The French troops will leave Lebanese territory. ...We cannot be one of the factors intervening in what is a civil war," however, he noted that France was prepared to send instructors and observers to Beirut and increase the size of its contingent to a United Nations force stationed in the south of the country.

At both his meetings with the U.S. press and congressmen, Mitterrand drew attention to a profound difference of analysis between him and the U.S. Government over the popular upheavals in Central America. While U.S. President Reagan insisted that problems in the region are primarily due to interference from Cuba and the Soviet Union, the French leader repeated his assertion that they are primarily the results of decades of social injustice and military dictatorship.

QIAN QICHEN, GROMYKO HOLD TALKS IN MOSCOW

OW231728 Beijing XINHUA in English 1712 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow, March 23 (XINHUA) -- Andrey Gromyko, Soviet first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister, met here this afternoon with Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, special envoy of the Chinese Government for the fourth round of Sino-Soviet consultations.

During the meeting, they exchanged views on the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations, bilateral contacts and international issues. Qian Qichen conveyed Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian's regards to Gromyko who, in turn, asked Qian to give his regards to Wu.

Chinese Ambassador to Moscow Yang Shouzheng and Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev were present on the occasion.

SINO-SOVIET BORDER TRADE TALKS END IN NAKHODKA

OW241141 Beijing XINHUA in English 1126 GMT 24 Mar 84

[Text] Harbin, March 24 (XINHUA) -- Talks on 1984 border trade between China's Heilongjiang Province and its neighbouring area in the Soviet Union were held in Nakhodka from March 12 to March 23.

During the talks, the two sides signed minutes of talks and a contract on the import and export of some of the commodities to be traded. The list of goods to be handled in border trade agreed upon by the two sides shows that a greater variety of goods will be involved this year and the volume of trade expanded.

A trade delegation led by Liu Wenrong, deputy director of the Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Bureau of Heilongjiang Province, returned to China today.

SOVIET ARCHERY TEAM TO VISIT PRC IN APRIL

OW251442 Beijing XINHUA in English 1431 GMT 25 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 25 (XINHUA) -- A 12-member archery team from the Soviet Union will visit China from April 19 to 27 at the invitation of the Chinese Archery Association, the Chinese Archery Association announced here today.

During their stay in China, the Soviet archers will meet their Chinese counterparts in a contest in Nanning, the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON NAKASONE'S OFFICIAL VISIT

CHINA DAILY Commentator

HK240530 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 24 Mar 84 p 4

[Opinion" column by CHINA DAILY commentator: "Sino-Japanese Milestone"]

[Text] The arrival in Beijing today of Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe for the start of a four-day official visit will mark a new milestone in the history of Sino-Japanese freindship.

In their forthcoming meetings with Chinese leaders, it is expected that they will reach agreement on the establishment of a Sino-Japanese committee for friendship in the 21st Century, and on new measures of economic cooperation between the two countries. They are also bound to exchange views on the current international situation.

The idea of a joint committee for friendship in the 21st century took shape during General Secretary Hu Yaobang's visit to Japan last November.

In their talks in Tokyo, the Japanese Prime Minister expressed the hope that Japan and China "will be friends forever." Hu echoed the sentiment and stressed the necessity of passing on "from generation to generation" the existing relationship of peace and friendship between China and Japan.

Shared wish

This shared sentiment on the part of the leaders of two great Asian neighbours led to the novel idea of setting up a joint committee for friendship in the 21st century. This unique and exemplary initiative in relations between countries with different social systems is a tribute to their wisdom and vision.

The wish for lasting peace and friendship between China and Japan is not a whim of the moment. The Chinese and Japanese peoples, separated by only "a strip of water," belong to the same Oriental civilization and have had a rich tradition of cultural and economic exchanges in the past.

Although this long history of friendly relations was unfortunately marred during the latter part of the 19th and the first half of the 20th centuries, far-sighted political figures in both countries spared no effort to rebuild the ties of friendship and good neighbourly relations between the two peoples in the post-war period. Their labours culminated in normalization in 1972 and the signing of a treaty of peace and friendship in 1978.

Sound Basis

Today, these relations are based on the four principles of peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit, mutual trust and long-term stability. It is safe to assume that relations of peace, friendship and cooperation will flourish on this sound foundation. The world can also expect that when two large Asian neighbours live in peace and harmony, it will contribute significantly to the cause of peace and stability in Asia and the world.

Japan is the second largest industrialized economy in the capitalist world. China is the most populous developing country, striving to achieve socialist modernization. One has high technology and financial resources. The other has abundant untapped human and natural resources. These two economies are complementary. Economic cooperation based on equality and mutual benefit has proceeded successfully in recent years and there is a readiness on the part of both countries to continue to expand this cooperation.

Human Factor

But over and above these areas of mutual interest, it is the human factor, the friendships that are formed between peoples, that contribute to the warmth and permanence of a relationship.

It is in this spirit that General Secretary Hu Yaobang issued a public invitation to have 3,000 young Japanese visitors come to China this fall. One can be sure that these young Japanese, who will inherit the 21st century, will get a personal impression of what the Chinese people are trying to accomplish. They will also make friends with many young people in China, which hopefully will develop into lasting relationships.

All this augurs a successful, though brief, visit for our Japanese guests.

Zhao, Nakasone Hold Talks

OW231516 Beijing XINHUA in English 1452 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 23 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang appealed to all countries of the world to exert political and moral pressures on the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, which possess the largest nuclear arsenals and compel them to change their policies and seriously reduce nuclear weapons, so that the international tension would be relaxed.

In his talks with visiting Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone here this afternoon, Zhao Ziyang said the main cause of the tense situation in Asia, as in other parts of the world, was the nuclear arms race between the two superpowers. Only when the two superpowers take the lead in reducing their nuclear weapon stockpiling by a big margin, will the tension in Asia and the whole world be relaxed, Zhao Ziyang said.

Based on this general position, Zhao Ziyang said, China regretted over the suspension of the talks between the United States and Soviet Union on intermediate-range missiles in Geneva. China demanded that the U.S. and the Soviet Union call a halt to the deployment of new nuclear weapons and return to the conference table for serious talks on the reduction of nuclear weapons.

Zhao Ziyang said, China's basic position on disarmament was that the two superpowers should first of all stop the test, production and improvement of nuclear weapons and arrive at an agreement under which each undertakes to reduce its nuclear weapon stockpiling by half. He termed this "three stop's and one agreement."

On this basis, he went on, China will agree to the convocation of a conference of all nuclear nations on nuclear weapon reduction. This proposal of ours, Zhao Ziyang added, is fair and reasonable as it states the basic position that the two superpowers should be the first to reduce their nuclear weaponry by a big margin and at the same time it expresses the idea that all other nuclear nations also have the responsibility to the nuclear weapon reduction.

Referring to the current rivalry between the two superpowers, Zhao Ziyang said that the Soviet Union and the United States are at present in a strategic stalemate with each taking an offensive stance in some fields and a defensive stance in others. China understands Japan's concern over the increasing deployment by the Soviet Union of the SS-20 intermediate-range missiles in Asia and China is equally concerned over this.

China takes the same stand of opposition to the Soviet Union's effort to increase intermediate-range missiles. It does not want to see an escalation of the arms race between the U.S. and the Soviet Union in Asia either, he added. We hold that the main threat to China's security comes from the Soviet Union. Therefore, we strongly demand in the course of Sino-Soviet consultations that the Soviet Union reduce its military threat to China. This includes our opposition to its deployment of intermediate-range missiles in Asia.

Concerning China's basic position on the situation on the Korean peninsula, Zhao Ziyang said that China stands for relaxation and stability in that region and opposes all acts by any quarter of aggravating the tension on the peninsula. The proposal put forward by the northern part of Korea for tripartite talks is of positive significance. The North, the South and the U.S.A. are directly linked with the Korean issue and talks among them will help ease the tension on the Korean peninsula and promote a peaceful reunification of Korea. If all three sides show sincerity and sit down for talks, a solution of the issue will be possible.

Prime Minister Nakasone said that Japan, too, is much concerned with the relaxation and stability on the Korean peninsula. Japan holds that in order to settle the issue, talks should be held first of all between the southern and northern part of Korea.

Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe gave a briefing on the Nakasone cabinet's policy of purely defence oriented preparedness. The Japanese Constitution stipulates that Japan should never become a military power. In the difficult international situation today, Japan will work for the safeguarding of world peace.

The two sides agreed that they found their position on the Vietnam and Kampuchea problem identical. China appreciated the decision of the Japanese Government to welcome the President of Democratic Kampuchea Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to visit Japan in May this year.

[Tokyo KYODO in English at 1505 GMT on 23 March, in its report on the talks between Nakasone and Zhao Ziyang, including Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, adds the following: "The Japanese foreign minister told the Chinese hosts the Tokyo Government would not resume aid to Hanoi unless Vietnamese forces are pulled out of Kampuchea."]

Report on Talks

OW231544 Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 23 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang had an exchange of views with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in a frank, sincere and friendly manner on the establishment of the 21st century committee for China-Japan friendship, the economic cooperation between the two countries and other issues of common concern.

Prime Minister Nakasone also announced the decision of the Japanese Government to grant China a second batch of long-term, low-interest loans totalling about 470 billion Japanese yen in seven years to help China with its modernization program.

Noting that the establishment of the 21st century Committee for China-Japan friendship is a matter of far-reaching significance, Premier Zhao said that it would evoke enthusiastic response among the two peoples and play a tremendous role to the long-term, steady development of Sino-Japanese friendly relations. He extended congratulations to Prime Minister Nakasone and Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe for the establishment of the committee. The Sino-Japanese relations had been growing smoothly and profound progress made not only in economy but also in other fields, he said.

Reviewing the development of the friendly relations between the two countries since their normalization of diplomatic relations, Prime Minister Nakasone said the frequent exchange of visits between the leaders of the two governments had enabled the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries to grow continuously on the basis of Japan-China joint statement and the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty.

Japan and China had much to cooperate and there was no contradiction or antagonism, he said, adding that the two countries could learn from each other and make up each other's deficiencies in political, economic and cultural fields on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. [sentence as received]

He especially mentioned General Secretary Hu Yaobang's visit to Japan last year, saying that it bore fruitful results. The visit also played an enormous role in advancing Sino-Japanese friendship through the 21st century and from generation to generation under the guidance of the four principles -- peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit, mutual trust and long-term stability, he said. Nakasone once again expressed thanks to Hu Yaobang for his Japan visit and for his invitation to 3,000 Japanese young people to visit China.

Nakasone also mentioned such issues as the home visit of the Japanese orphans residing in China, the patent protection, the signing of agreement on investment protection, expansion of non-governmental economic and technical cooperation between the two countries and the situation on the Korean peninsula.

Zhao Ziyang said the Chinese Government would render as much assistance as possible to Japanese orphans in visiting their families in the spirit of Sino-Japanese friendship and humanism and in accordance with the agreement reached between the two sides. He said he hoped to see similar progress in scientific and technical cooperation as in other fields.

On the cooperation of peaceful utilization of nuclear energy, Zhao Ziyang said he hoped for an early conclusion of an agreement between the two sides. The cooperation between the two countries in this aspect, he added, should not lag behind the cooperation with other countries in view of the current level of bilateral relations.

Speaking of the Sino-Japanese economic cooperation, Zhao Ziyang said that China decided to adopt more flexible policies in Chinese coastal cities including Dalian of Liaoning Province. China welcomes Japanese businessmen to invest, to open joint ventures or sole-owner enterprises in these coastal cities and they could get preferential treatment, he added.

China also wanted to cooperate with Japanese businessmen in developing coal, petroleum, nonferrous and rare mineral resources in southwest and northwest China. Prime Minister Nakasone expressed his appreciation to Zhao's suggestions. The two sides agreed that in order to create more favorable conditions for the Sino-Japanese economic and technical cooperation it was necessary to urge relevant authorities of the two countries to conclude an investment protection agreement at an earlier date.

Present at the talks on the Japanese side were Shintaro Abe, Japanese foreign minister; Yasue Katori, Japanese ambassador to China; and Toyohiko Mizuhira, deputy director of Cabinet Secretariat. Attending on the Chinese side were Wu Xueqian, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs; Tang Ke, minister of petroleum industry; Wei Yuming, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Han Nianlong, adviser to the Foreign Ministry; and Song Zhiguang, Chinese ambassador to Japan.

Loan, Assistance From Japan

OW231422 Beijing XINHUA in English 1400 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 23 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone exchanged views on promoting Sino-Japanese economic cooperation during their talks here this afternoon. They expressed satisfaction over the employment of the loan offered by the Japanese Government from 1979 to 1983 and the progress of the relevant projects.

As for the second government loan package starting from 1984, Nakasone said that his government would do as much as it could in cooperation with China in the following seven projects:

- the electric double track railway line between Hengyang, Hunan Province, and Guangzhou;
- the electric double track railway line between Zhengzhou, Henan Province, and Baoji, Shaanxi Province;
- the construction of two new wharfs in the harbor of Qinhuangdao;
- the second phase of the Miaoling project attached to Lianyung Harbor;
- a wharf in the port of Qingdao;
- the reform of the telephone networks in Tianjin, Shanghai and Guangzhou; and
- Tianshengqiao hydropower station.

Totalling about 470 billion yen, the loan will be given within seven years. The amount of money for each year will be determined by authorities of both countries through consultations. Premier Zhao Ziyang thanked the Japanese Government for the loan and said that the projects would not only benefit China's economy but also contribute to the further growth of Sino-Japanese friendship and cooperation.

Amity Body Established

OW231327 Beijing XINHUA in English 1309 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 23 (XINHUA) -- Establishment of a committee to advance China-Japan friendship through the 21st century was agreed upon by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone at their talks here this afternoon.

Such a committee was proposed by Prime Minister Nakasone in response to Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang's call during his visit to Japan last November for a sustained and steady growth of Sino-Japanese relations of good neighborliness.

Premier Zhao and Prime Minister Nakasone also reached agreement on the name, tasks and composition of the committee. It is to be called the "21st Century Committee for China-Japan (or Japan-China) Friendship."

The new institution will study how to expand politically, economically, culturally, scientifically, and technically Sino-Japanese good neighborly friendship steadily for a long time to come. The committee will work on the basis of the principles outlined in the joint statement of the Chinese and Japanese Governments and the Sino-Japanese treaty of peace and friendship, and in line with the four principles of "peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit, mutual trust and prolonged stability" that guide Sino-Japanese relations. The committee is composed of ten members from each country including elderly, middle-aged and young representatives from various fields.

China's chief representative on the committee is Wang Zhaoguo, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League, and Chinese members are Fu Hao, Zhang Xiangshan, Gan Ziyu, Liao Hui, Liu Yandong (female), Liu Deyou, Sun Shangqing, Lu Jingting and Li Yining. Their Japanese counterparts are Tadao Ishikawa, president of Keio University, and Yasushi Inoue, Haruo Suzuki, Saburo Okita, Yoshimasa Miyazaki, Tateyama Toshifumi, Kenichi Koyama, Kinko Sato (female), Mitsuhiro Kurokawa and Noboru Itamoto.

Committee agencies will be set up by the Asian Affairs Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry and the Asian Affairs Bureau of the Japanese Foreign Ministry. The two sides agreed that the first committee meeting is to be held in Tokyo during the second half of this year at a mutually agreed time.

Zhao Hosts Banquet

OW231554 Beijing XINHUA in English 1535 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 23 (XINHUA) -- China-Japan friendship through the 21st century was the keynote at a banquet Premier Zhao Ziyang gave here this evening in honor of visiting Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Mrs Nakasone. Four hundred Chinese and Japanese figures from various walks of life attended the banquet held in the Great Hall of the People. They took this occasion to celebrate the entry of the good-neighborly and friendly relations between the two countries into a new period of vigorous development.

Speaking at the banquet to honor Prime Minister and Mrs Nakasone, Zhao Ziyang and Nakasone both pledged to advance China-Japan friendship through the 21st century and to later generations. Zhao Ziyang spoke highly of Nakasone's foresight in attaching importance to the two countries' bilateral relations. He said that he was willing to work with the Japanese prime minister to promote the sustained and stable growth of the good-neighborliness and friendship between the Chinese and Japanese people. The Chinese premier said that only friendship and good-neighborliness can promote the prosperity and development of China and Japan and bring benefit to their future generations. The Chinese Government wants to join the Japanese Government in developing the good-neighborly and friendly relations between China and Japan.

In response, Prime Minister Nakasone said the cardinal task for Japan and China today is to establish relations of firm mutual trust that will stand the storm and stress. He expressed the belief that the 21st century would be a bright and splendid century for the two countries if unswerving effort was made to cultivate and foster a spirit of mutual understanding and develop Japan-China friendship based on sentiments of deep mutual trust. Prime Minister Nakasone pledged to devote all his energies to establishing eternal friendly relations between Japan and China.

Among those present at the banquet were Wang Zhen, Fang Yi, Chen Muhua, Gu Mu, Hu Qili, Rong Yiren, Ji Pengfei, Wu Xueqian, Wang Bingqian, Zhou Peiyuan, Zhao Puchu, and leading members of departments of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the State Council, people's organizations and the Beijing Municipality, as well as the Chinese members of the 21st century committee for the Sino-Japanese friendship. Also present were all Japanese guests who are accompanying the prime minister on the visit, and Yasue Katori, Japanese ambassador to China, and Mrs Nobuko Katori.

Music played by a military band added to the lively atmosphere of the banquet. The most applauded performances at the banquet were a folk dance from Prime Minister Nakasone's home town Gumma Prefecture presented by the Oriental Song and Dance Ensemble and a Japanese song "Spring of Northern Country" by a Chinese tenor. Amidst the strains of a Japanese tune, Premier Zhao Ziyang and Prime Minister Nakasone mounted the stage and joined the performers in the dance.

Zhao Speaks at Banquet

OW231355 Beijing XINHUA in English 1328 GMT 23 Mar 84

["Chinese Premier Stresses Sino-Japanese Friendship, Cooperation" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, March 23 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang said today that the growth of good-neighborliness, friendship and economic cooperation between China and Japan would bring increasing benefits to both peoples. Speaking at the banquet to welcome Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Zhao Ziyang said that China and Japan had high international responsibilities in the present-day world which was beset with turbulence and unrest.

The Chinese Government, the premier said, wanted to keep in constant touch with the Japanese Government on the relaxation of regional and international tension so as to contribute to peace in the Asian-Pacific region and the whole world.

Calling Nakasone an "old friend" of the Chinese people, Zhao Ziyang said historic changes had taken place in Sino-Japanese relations since Nakasone made his first visit to China as a young statesman in 1954. The ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries had been growing steadily on the basis of the Sino-Japanese joint statement of 1972 and the treaty of peace and friendship between China and Japan. The talks between General Secretary Hu Yaobang and the Japanese prime minister last November, Zhao Ziyang said, had enriched and developed the principles guiding Sino-Japanese relations.

The two leaders had emphasized the importance of expanding the contacts between the young people of their countries and put forward the long-range objective of developing Sino-Japanese friendship and cooperation through the 21st century, Zhao Ziyang said. "These lofty ideas, which take into consideration both the present and the future," Zhao Ziyang said, "have evoked widespread response and warm approval among both peoples."

Both positive and negative experience from history, the premier went on, had borne out the fact that only friendship and good-neighborliness between China and Japan could promote their prosperity and development and benefit their future generations. China and Japan were closely linked by cultural traditions and historical ties and each had unique features and strong points in their current economic development, Zhao Ziyang said.

"Provided we develop friendly relations and economic cooperation on the principles of peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit, mutual trust, and long-term stability, we will certainly bring more and more benefits to our two peoples," Premier Zhao said. This had been proved by events over the past 11 years since the normalization of diplomatic relations between the two countries. "The Chinese Government wants to join the Japanese Government in working consistently to develop good-neighborly and friendly relations between China and Japan," he said.

The Chinese premier described his talks with Prime Minister Nakasone earlier this afternoon as "very useful and fruitful." "We agreed upon the official establishment of a committee to advance China-Japan friendship through the 21st century," Zhao Ziyang said. "I believe that the committee, along with other friendship organizations, will actively contribute to the cause of Sino-Japanese friendship."

Premier Zhao recalled that Prime Minister Nakasone had pledged to excel previous Japanese cabinets in working to expand Sino-Japanese relations. He quoted Nakasone's latest remark that, "no matter what storms may occur, it is of paramount importance to consolidate Japan-China friendship which constitutes the foundation for stability and peace in Asia." "We admire your foresight and sagacity and hope to work with you for the lasting and steady development of Sino-Japanese good-neighborliness and friendship," Zhao Ziyang told the Japanese prime minister.

Nakasone Speaks at Banquet

OW231357 Beijing XINHUA in English 1339 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Beijing, March 23 (XINHUA) -- The cardinal task for Japan and China today is to establish relations of firm mutual trust that will stand the storm and stress, Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said here this evening. Speaking at a banquet in his honor hosted by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, Nakasone said: "I believe the 21st century will be a bright and splendid century for us if we unswervingly cultivate and foster a spirit of mutual understanding and develop Japan-China friendship based on sentiments of deep mutual trust."

Trust was based on establishing a penetrating mutual understanding in all fields, he said. Economic exchanges between the two countries should be in conformity with their thousand-year history of good will and cultural contacts. Mutual understanding, he added, of course involves an understanding of the differences of the two countries in history, traditions, habits as well as values and social systems.

The prime minister said relations between China and Japan had advanced at an astonishing rate since the two countries signed a treaty of peace and friendship in 1978. Exchanges of personnel increased fivefold, while trade volume doubled from 5 billion to 10 billion U.S. dollars and 61 pairs of Japanese and Chinese cities, provinces and prefectures established formal friendship ties.

'However,' he said, 'we are not satisfied with all this. We should stand on a higher plane and see far ahead to advance Japan-China friendship to new heights. Whenever he thought of the past contacts between the two countries, he said, all sorts of feelings flashed through his mind. 'I have long carried deep in my heart the pledge to devote all my energies, insignificant though they may be, to establishing eternal friendly relations between Japan and China.'

REGAN VIEWS JAPAN'S STANCE IN YEN TALKS

OW241724 Beijing XINHUA in English 1644 GMT 24 Mar 84

[Text] Tokyo, March 24 (XINHUA) -- Visiting U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Donald Regan criticized Japan here today for taking no actions to liberalize its financial and capital markets, according to KYODO. Addressing a press conference in the U.S. Embassy here, Regan complained that Japan has been interested only in talks over the problem. He demanded that Japan take concrete measures to make the yen an international currency commensurate with Japan's status as the world's second economic power.

Referring to the fruitless meeting of the yen-dollar committee held here yesterday and today between the two countries, Regan said he was extremely disappointed at the non-committal attitude of Japan toward the U.S. proposal for expanding the yen investment market in Europe and allowing U.S. banks to undertake trust business in Japan.

In his meeting yesterday with Japanese Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita, Regan once again pressed Japan for greater import quota for U.S. beef and citrus. Noting that the United States is now in the election year, he said Japan should come up as early as possible with measures to ease their trade friction with the U.S. as it has promised.

In response to Regan's request of speeding up the pace of internationalization of the yen and the liberalization of Japan's financial market, Takeshita said at the meeting that the request shall be considered in phases according to the work of the yen-dollar committee.

After the meeting, Takeshita said to reporters that these issues will be discussed by a working group in Japan and a report submitted at the end of May. But Regan appeared to hold a different viewpoint on this matter and urged the plan of liberalization to be put forth as soon as possible. Both sides are different as regard the time table, Takeshita noted.

Prior to this, Toshio Komoto, director-general of the Economic Planning Agency held talks with Regan. During their talks, Regan urged Japan to solve the problems of farm exports, reduce tariffs and liberalize capital market. In reply, Komoto said that Japan would try its best to solve these outstanding problems.

DPRK COMMENTARY ON TRIPARTITE TALKS

OW130859 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang, March 13 (XINHUA) -- The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), the United States and South Korea "should all try to free themselves from the present state of non-exchange of visits (between them) and to seek ways to remove the existing serious war danger for a peaceful solution to the Korean issue as quickly as possible." This was said by the Korean paper, NODONG SINMUN, in a commentary today.

The commentary expressed the belief that the DPRK-proposed "tripartite talks" was the most realistic fair form for such talks and that the only way to achieve a peaceful settlement of the Korean issue was that all parties involved enter into dialogue and consultations, instead of staying in confrontation.

The commentary said the northern part of Korea had long before proposed direct talks with the United States, for without such direct talks, there could be no ways to uproot the war danger in this country and open up a prospect of peace in favor of the resolution of the Korean issue.

The commentary called on the other two parties to respond and sit at the table for "tripartite talks," which it believed should turn out to be fruitful.

ELEVENTH ROUND OF SINO-BRITISH TALKS HELD

OW260240 Beijing XINHUA in English 0233 GMT 26 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 26 (XINHUA) -- The eleventh round of the second phase of the Sino-British talks on the Hong Kong issue began here at 9 a.m. this morning. The talks took place today in the Diaoyutai State Guest House in the western suburbs of Beijing instead of the No. 3 Guest House near the Beijing Hotel.

SIHANOUK CONCLUDES ASEAN TOUR, LEAVES FOR PRC

Bangkok Departure Comments

OW240857 Beijing XINHUA in English 0749 GMT 24 Mar 84

[Text] Bangkok, March 24 (XINHUA) -- President of Democratic Kampuchea Norodom Sihanouk and his wife left here for China today after completing a visit to ASEAN countries -- Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand.

He told reporters at the airport this morning that during his stay in Thailand he had a cordial and fruitful exchange of views with Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila. On behalf of the people and government of Democratic Kampuchea, he expressed profound gratitude to the people and Government of Thailand for their strong support to the Kampuchean people in their fight to achieve an equitable solution to the Kampuchean problem. Once Kampuchea wins independence, he said, it should remain neutral and non-aligned by joining ASEAN.

Present at the airport to see President Sihanouk and his wife off were Vice-President of Democratic Kampuchea Khieu Samphan, Thai Foreign Affairs Under-Secretary of State Asa Sarasin, Chinese Ambassador to both Thailand and Democratic Kampuchea Shen Ping and diplomatic envoys of other countries.

Welcomed in Beijing

OW241413 Beijing XINHUA in English 1350 GMT 24 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 24 (XINHUA) -- Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, and Madame Monique Sihanouk and their party arrived here by air this afternoon. They were greeted at the airport by Zhu Xuefan, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Han Nianlong, advisor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and his wife Wang Zhen.

Samdech Sihanouk came to Beijing after his inspection tour of his country and visit to Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines.

Also present at the airport were Pich Cheang, ambassador of the Democratic Kampuchea to China and diplomatic envoys of Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Yugoslavia, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Mauritania and Tunisia.

LIAOWANG ON ACTIVITIES OF SRV FOREIGN MINISTER

HK260352 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0825 GMT 25 Mar 84

["LIAOWANG Article Comments on Nguyen Co Thach's Recent Diplomatic Activities" --
ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Mar (XHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- The issue of the LIAOWANG weekly to be published tomorrow says that the Vietnamese Minister of Foreign Affairs Nguyen Co Thach's visit to Indonesia and Australia and his stay in Thailand during mid-March were "aimed at sowing discord among the ASEAN countries concerning their stand on the Kampuchean issue and undermining the unity among the three parties in the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. His activities showed that for all their scheming, the Vietnamese authorities are faring worse and worse in handling the Kampuchean issue."

The article says: In Jakarta Thach definitely rejected the proposal that ASEAN put forward last September demanding the stage-by-stage withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. He alleged: Only when the "threat from China" is removed and when Thailand ceases providing "asylum" for the Kampuchean resistance forces can Vietnam withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. Obviously, what he peddled in Indonesia was the fabricated "threat from China," and this was aimed at confusing people and diverting their attention.

The article says: Thach knows well that there is no market for the allegation about a "threat from China" and has begun to hawk the so-called "new principle" on holding so-called talks on the Kampuchean issue. It points out: This "relatively realistic attitude" boasted by the Vietnamese authorities precisely shows their stubborn ambition in pursuing regional hegemonism.

Nguyen Co Thach's canvassing activities abroad have already aroused great vigilance by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the ASEAN countries. Son Sann, prime Minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, flatly rejected Nguyen Co Thach's unreasonable demand and pointed out that Vietnam was plotting to split the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. He stressed: The three parties in Democratic Kampuchea will continue to unite as one until the Vietnamese troops have withdrawn from Kampuchea. The Singapore foreign minister said that Vietnam "has made futile efforts in its attempt to sow discord among the ASEAN countries concerning their stand on the Kampuchean issue." The Thai Foreign Ministry also severely refuted Thach's tricks of deception. In their meetings with Son Sann, Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamed and Indonesian President General Suharto said that they would continue to support the struggle of the Kampuchean people.

The article concludes by pointing out: In carrying out their aggressive and expansionist policies, the Vietnamese authorities are used to alternately applying military pressure and diplomatic tricks. Now, the rainy season will arrive in a little more than a month. It is worth people's close attention whether the Vietnamese authorities will resort to more risky measures after Thach's diplomatic activities have failed.

LI XIANNIAN, ZHAO ZIYANG SEND MESSAGES TO LEADERS

To Pakistan's Ziaul Haq

BK231030 Beijing in Urdu to Pakistan 1600 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Text] The PRC president, Mr Li Xiannian, and the premier, Mr Zhao Ziyang, have jointly sent a message of greetings to President Mohammad Ziaul Haq of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Here is the text of the message:

On the occasion of the National Day of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, we have the honor to convey on behalf of the people and Government of China the warmest and most sincere greetings and best compliments to His Excellency and through His Excellency to the Government and people of Pakistan. During the past year, the Government and people of Pakistan have achieved encouraging results in various fields of economic development and national reconstruction. The people of China are highly pleased over the achievements of the Pakistani people, and China sincerely hopes that the people of Pakistan will constantly score new and greater achievements in their march on the path of development.

The Government of Pakistan is pursuing an independent, peaceful, and nonaligned foreign policy. It has persevered in its efforts to promote a harmonious relationship with its neighboring states, has greatly strengthened its solidarity with the Islamic nations, has consistently supported the just struggle of the people of the Third World nations, and has actively contributed toward the growth of South-South economic cooperation. It has played an increasingly prominent role in international affairs and has earned the admiration and support of the entire world community. It is a source of satisfaction for us that with the joint efforts of the governments and peoples of China and Pakistan the relations between the two countries have further improved the past year. The frequent exchange of visits by the leaders of our two countries have contributed greatly to further developing and strengthening the existing friendship and cooperation between the two countries. We hope the friendly and cooperative relations between China and Pakistan will become more fruitful in the days ahead.

At the end of the message, the two Chinese leaders sincerely wished for the prosperity of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and its people and prayed for the health and success of President Ziaul Haq.

To Bangladesh President

BK241444 Beijing International Service in Bengali 1530 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Text] President Li Xiannian and Premier Zhao Ziyang today sent a cable to Bangladesh President H.M. Ershad, wishing sincere greetings to the government and people of Bangladesh on behalf of the government and people of China on the occasion of the Independence Day of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

The cable reads: Under your leadership the Bangladesh Government has taken several steps to strengthen national unity and restore democracy and has also made hopeful strides in building the economy. In the international arena Bangladesh is playing a constructive role by remaining steadfast in its policy and upholding justice. We feel extremely happy at this success of Bangladesh and wish it greater successes in the future.

The cable adds: We have noticed with pleasure that there has been further development of the cordial relations and cooperation between China and Bangladesh last year. We firmly believe that these relations will be strengthened and consolidated in the future.

In conclusion Chinese President Li Xiannian and Premier Zhao Ziyang wished for everlasting friendship between China and Bangladesh, prosperity and progress for the People's Republic of Bangladesh and a happy life for the people.

NEPALESE PANCHAYET DELEGATION LEAVES FOR HOME

OW231242 Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Text] Guangzhou, March 23 (XINHUA) -- The Nepalese National Panchayet delegation led by Vice-Chairman Gopal Chandra Singh Rajbansi left here today after winding up its nine-day China visit. Before departure, Rajbansi told XINHUA in an interview that he was deeply impressed by the achievements of China in improving peasants' life, expanding children's education and developing the national economy as a whole. "I'll be returning home with a deep and wonderful memory of China," he said.

The Nepalese delegation arrived in China March 15 at the invitation of the National People's Congress Standing Committee. During their stay in Beijing, Shanghai, Hangzhou and Guangzhou, they visited factories, rural communes, and a kindergarten and were guests at peasant homes, in addition to touring historical places and scenic spots.

Rajbansi said that his delegation had cordial and friendly discussions with leaders of the Chinese Congress and government. During his brief visit in China, he said, he felt friendly sentiments of the Chinese Government and people for the Nepalese people wherever he went. Congress people of the two countries have kept friendly relations since the establishment of diplomatic ties in 1955, he added, hoping that such friendly relations would be further consolidated and developed.

SRI LANKA ENVOY HOSTS BANQUET FOR VISITING GROUP

OW241650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1625 GMT 24 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 24 (XINHUA) -- K.N. Samarasinghe, Sri Lanka ambassador to China, and his wife hosted a banquet here this evening for a delegation from Colombo led by its Deputy Mayor Hudd I. Mohamed.

Zhao Pengfei, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Beijing Municipal People's Congress, attended. Samarasinghe, Mohamed and Zhao spoke highly of the traditional friendship between China and Sri Lanka. They agreed that the delegation's visit to Beijing contributed to the friendly relations between the two cities. The Sri Lanka guests also met with Chen Xitong, mayor of Beijing.

The Sri Lanka guests will leave on March 26 for a tour of Shanghai, Hangzhou and Guangzhou before returning home.

RONG YIREN TALKS WITH KUWAIT BUSINESS DELEGATION

OW241331 Beijing XINHUA in English 1256 GMT 24 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 24 (XINHUA) -- Rong Yiren, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here this afternoon with Salah al-Marzuq, chairman of the Kuwait International Investment Company, and his party.

Rong Yiren, who is also chairman of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation (CITIC), related to the Kuwaiti guests China's present economic situation and economic legislation. He said that China was devoted to a modernization program and that its economy was on the brink of vigorous development.

China's rich resources remain undeveloped and its existing industrial enterprises need to be revamped, he went on: "China therefore welcomes investment by foreign entrepreneurs and the development of economic cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit."

Al-Marzuq said that there existed great possibilities for China's economic development. Making use of foreign funds and advanced technology, China's economy would definitely stride ahead. "Kuwait wishes to establish joint ventures with China," he added. CITIC President Xu Zhaolong was present. Al-Marzuq and his party arrived in Beijing on March 21 on a friendship visit at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

PRC TRADE UNION DELEGATION VISITS TANZANIA

Meets President Nyerere

OW242046 Beijing XINHUA in English 1920 GMT 24 Mar 84

[Text] Dar es Salaam, March 24 (XINHUA) -- President Julius Nyerere received the visiting Chinese trade union delegation led by Ni Zhifu, chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, here this afternoon. President Nyerere briefed the guests on Tanzania's achievements in economic construction and the efforts being made to overcome the difficulties it is facing.

Present on the occasion were Secretary General of the Union of Tanzania Workers J.C. Rwegasira and Chinese Ambassador to Tanzania He Gongkai. The Chinese trade union delegation arrived here on March 20 after its week-long visit to Egypt.

Meets Zanzibar Interim President

OW231224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1158 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Text] Dar es Salaam, March 23 (XINHUA) -- Ali Hassan Mwinyi, interim chairman of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council and interim president of Zanzibar, received in Zanzibar today the Chinese trade union delegation with Ni Zhifu, chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions as head, and Wang Jiachong, vice-chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, as deputy head. Mwinyi praised the long-standing friendship and cooperation between Zanzibar and China and wished that this friendship and cooperation further develop.

Ni Zhifu conveyed to Mwinyi the greetings from Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, and on behalf of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, he congratulated Mwinyi on his appointment as the sole candidate for presidency in the forthcoming elections in Zanzibar.

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Present on the occasion were Zanzibar Minister for Land, Housing and Construction Ali Haji Pandu, Minister for Labour and Social Welfare Ramadhani Abdallah Shabani and Chinese Ambassador to Tanzania He Gongkai. The Chinese delegation is now on a six-day visit to Tanzania which began on March 20.

Leaves For Zimbabwe

OW261600 Beijing XINHUA in English 1450 GMT 25 Mar 84

[Text] Dar es Salaam, March 25 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese trade union delegation headed by Ni Zhifu, chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, concluded a six-day visit to Tanzania and left here for Zimbabwe today.

During their stay in the country, the Chinese guests held discussions with their counterparts from the Tanzanian Workers' Union on ways to cement friendship and enhance cooperation between the trade unions of the two countries. The Third World Workers' movement was also a topic of their discussions. They toured both the mainland and Zanzibar where there are projects built with China's assistance.

ZAIRE LEGISLATIVE OFFICIAL MEETS PRC ENVOY

OW240346 Beijing XINHUA in English 0246 GMT 24 Mar 84

[Text] Kinshasa, March 23 (XINHUA) -- The First Vice President of the national Legislative Council of Zaire Kasongo Mutunzi said today that Zaire's Legislative Council fully supports the admission of the National People's Congress of China into the Inter-Parliamentary Union at the union's conference to be held soon in Geneva. He made this remark when he received Chinese Ambassador to Zaire Li Shanyi. He also expressed his thanks for the message of condolence on the death of the President of the Legislative Council Nsondomyo a'Dokpe Lingo sent by Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China.

ARAB LEAGUE'S KLIBI MEETS PRC ENVOY IN TUNIS

OW221750 Beijing XINHUA in English 1617 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Text] Tunis, March 22 (XINHUA) -- Secretary General of the Arab League Chedli Klibi met with Chinese Ambassador to Tunis Xie Bangding here today, and commented that it is "very necessary to strengthen the friendly relations between Arab and China." Xie Bangding said the promotion of solidarity and cooperation with Arab nations and other Third World countries is the cornerstone of China's foreign policy. The Chinese people strongly support the Palestinian people's struggle, he added.

CEREMONY MARKS HEFEI-SIERRA LEONE TIES

OW221754 Beijing XINHUA in English 1619 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Text] Freetown, Sierra Leone, March 21 (XINHUA) -- The city of Hefei in east China has become the twin city of Freetown, the capital of Sierra Leone. A ceremony to mark this event was held here yesterday at a public rally. Dr Oju Mend, mayor of Freetown and Cui Zhongjun, head of a Hefei goodwill delegation and vice mayor of that city, signed the agreement. Hefei will donate writing materials to school pupils in Freetown this year and economic cooperation between the two cities will increase. The delegation left here for home today.

BRAZILIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION VISITS PRC

Talks With Zhao Ziyang

OC251468 Beijing XINHUA in English 1441 GMT 25 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 25 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met here today with Ernane Galveas, Brazilian minister of treasury, and the Brazilian Government economic delegation he is leading.

Zhao Ziyang said that both China and Brazil were developing countries and abounded in natural resources. The development of their economic and trade relations not only enjoyed broad prospects, but also conformed with the fundamental interests of the two peoples and would promote the South-South cooperation, he said.

He said that China and Brazil, although separated by vast distance, shared similar or same stand and viewpoint on many international issues. The two countries had no conflicts of interests or outstanding problems, he said. The economic and trade relations had been developing steadily after the establishment of diplomatic ties between the two countries, Zhao Ziyang said. He said he believed that the two countries' economic and trade relations would develop faster. As a developing country, he said, China was much concerned with the development of Brazil, and attached importance to Brazilian experience in its construction, he said.

Galveas said that his delegation had friendly and fruitful talks with Chinese side. The volume of trade this year would increase from last year's seven hundred million U.S. dollars to one billion, he said. Galveas said that China and Brazil had a bright vista in their economic and trade relations. Brazil could cooperate with China in every field, he added.

Meets Wang Bingqian

OW231453 Beijing XINHUA in English 1232 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 23 (XINHUA) -- There existed possibilities for increasing a wide-scope cooperation between Brazil and China, said the visiting Brazilian Minister of Finance Ernane Galveas here today. He made this remark at a meeting between the Brazilian Government economic delegation and Wang Bingqian, Chinese state councillor and minister of finance. Galveas said the two countries were important partners in trade. Galveas said that the visit of the delegation he was leading was oriented to advance the understanding of China.

Wang Bingqian said that as China and Brazil were friendly countries, the economic and trade cooperation between them were beneficial to both and had broad prospects. China was willing to work together with Brazil to promote the Sino-Brazilian cooperation, Wang Bingqian added.

After the meeting Wang gave a luncheon in honor of the Brazilian guests. Vice-Minister of Finance Tian Yinong and Brazilian Ambassador to China Italo Zappa and Mrs Zappa were present on both occasions. Minister Galveas also met with Minister of Ordnance Industry Yu Yi and Minister of Railways Chen Puru this afternoon.

Signs Talks Summary

OW251350 Beijing XINHUA in English 1318 GMT 25 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 25 (XINHUA) -- A summary of talks on economic, trade and scientific and technical cooperation between China and Brazil was signed here today.

Signing the summary were Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Ernane Galveas, Brazilian minister of treasury.

The summary indicated satisfaction of both China and Brazil with the growth of cooperation in economy, trade and technology. The Sino-Brazilian trade exchanges in 1983 reached the highest level in history. Brazil had become China's important trade partner in Latin America, the summary said. A good beginning in bilateral economic and technical cooperation had been achieved, according to the summary.

Both sides held that continuous development and expansion of cooperative relations in economy, trade and science and technology conformed with the fundamental interests of the two peoples. The two sides also showed satisfaction with the performance of a Sino-Brazilian petroleum agreement and a contract, and expressed the belief that the Brazilian International Petroleum Company (Braspetro) would make achievements in its participation in China's offshore oil exploration.

The two countries agreed to expand the variety and quantity of bilateral trade and further develop trade relations and strive to realize a relative balance in trade according to needs and possibilities. China expressed the willingness to import Brazil's rolled steel.

The summary said the two sides also exchanged views on strengthening industrial and technical cooperation in steel, power, coal production, the installations and construction of port and communications and transportation and on the possibility of technical cooperation in agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries. The Chinese side welcomed the suggestion of the exploitation of Chinese coal resources put forward by Brazilian entrepreneurs. The Brazilian side welcomed Chinese companies to coordinately exploit forest and iron ore resources in Brazil.

Present at the signing ceremony were all members of the Brazilian Government economic delegation and Italo Zappa, Brazilian ambassador to China. This evening, Italo Zappa hosted a reception for the Brazilian delegation in embassy. Chen Muhua attended. The Brazilian Government economic delegation will leave for home tomorrow.

BRAZILIAN BANK CHAIRMAN HOSTS BEIJING RECEPTION

OW241220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1142 GMT 24 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 24 (XINHUA) -- Oswaldo Roberto Collin, chairman of the board of the Bank of Brazil, gave a reception in the Great Hall of the People here at noon today on the occasion of the opening of the bank's representative office in Beijing. The Bank of Brazil is one of the world's largest commercial banks and the first bank from Latin America to set up a representative office in Beijing.

Among those present at the reception were Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, the visiting Brazilian Finance Minister Ernane Galveas and members of the Brazilian Government economic delegation he is leading, as well as Italo Zappa, Brazilian ambassador to China.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS OUTGOING CUBAN AMBASSADOR

OW241208 Beijing XINHUA in English 1145 GMT 24 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 24 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met here today in the Great Hall of the People with Ladislao Gonzalez-Carvajal, the outgoing Cuban ambassador to China.

EDITORIAL STRESSES CRITICISM, SELF-CRITICISM

HK250747 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Mar 84 pp 1, 3

[Editorial: "The Key To Doing a Good Job in Comparison and Examination -- On Launching Criticism and Self-Criticism in Party Rectification"]

[Text] At present the first batch of units carrying out party rectification are in the process of switching from the stage of studying documents to the stage of comparison and examination. Party rectification work is developing like links in a chain.

Comparison and examination is the key stage in party rectification and the decisive link in ensuring that party rectification work is not done in a superficial way. To ensure that comparison and examination attains its predicted goals, the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification has issued its circular No 7, which sets out principled stipulations regarding a number of matters for attention during this stage, clearly specifies the purport, focal points, and steps in comparison and examination, and puts forward specific demands on leadership groups, leading cadres, and party members at large, stressing that the process of comparison and examination is also a process of criticism and self-criticism, and that "conducting serious and earnest criticism and self-criticism is the key to doing a good job in comparison and examination."

Ours is a large party with over 40 million members. It has held political power in the whole country for more than 30 years. As a result of the 10 years of turmoil, it has serious impurities in ideology, work style, and organization, and it is also facing new conditions and new problems of the modernization drive. Shortcomings and mistakes in its work are almost inevitable. This requires that we apply criticism and self-criticism, the best weapon for the self-remolding of a communist, to correct our errors, overcome certain dark aspects that still exist in the party, and sum up experiences and lessons, the better to strengthen party building in all respects on a new basis. An important reason why the Yanan rectification movement in years gone by had such a good and far-reaching effect was that correct not distorted, and earnest not perfunctory criticism and self-criticism was practiced. In the current all-round party rectification, apart from resolutely, seriously, and earnestly weeding out the very small number of "people of three categories" and other elements who oppose and harm the party, it is problems of ideology, work style, and discipline that have to be solved in the case of the great majority of party members. These problems must be solved through launching criticism and self-criticism in the correct manner. The enhancement of party members' political and ideological awareness and professional and ideological standards also has to be done by means of criticism and self-criticism, so as to find out the discrepancies, get a clear idea of the orientation, and gain ideological nourishment together with motive power for forging ahead. "None of the goals of party rectification can be attained without serious launching of criticism and self-criticism." Every party member must clearly understand this and display the proper spirit of initiative and awareness.

Everyone acknowledges the necessity and importance of launching criticism and self-criticism. However, at present criticism and self-criticism cannot be launched, or cannot easily be launched, in quite a number of units and among quite a number of party members. Certain comrades are unwilling to listen to criticism from others; certain comrades who have views to put forward dare not boldly criticize; as for proper self-criticism, that is something that certain people have not done for ages.

In some units, everyone generally keeps on the right side of everyone else, and there is no desire or atmosphere for criticism and self-criticism; in other units, nobody can butt against anyone else, and if there is no criticism, everyone lives in peace, but if criticism starts it is impossible to end it. Of course, there are complex historical causes behind these unsatisfactory phenomena; these causes include certain political campaigns of the past, when excessive and erroneous methods were adopted; in particular, the 10 years of turmoil seriously distorted the essence of criticism and self-criticism and roughly trampled on this fine party tradition. "Rectification of work style" turned in to "rectification of people," criticism turned into beating people with clubs, the slightest mistake was seized upon relentlessly with endless exaggerations, and the doctrine of dealing out punishment was adopted. Those "leftist" methods of the past formed a shadow hindering the launching of criticism and self-criticism. In many units a depressing situation appeared with everybody feeling endangered and silence reigning. Since the "Great Cultural Revolution," as a result of the common efforts by the whole party in the past few years, generally speaking we have now reduced by a relatively great degree the influence of "leftist" ideology and the "leftist" methods practiced under the guidance of this ideology.

On the question of how to correctly launch criticism and self-criticism, we have summed up the experiences of history, laid down many rules and regulations, and drawn clear distinctions between right and wrong.

The "Central Committee Decision on Party Rectification" specifically lays down a number of clear-cut stipulations on this question. The current problem is that of boldly and seriously practicing them. Of course, certain units and certain leading cadres still retain "leftist" ideology to varying degrees, and it is necessary to eliminate this by carrying out active ideological struggle.

In this party rectification, by correctly carrying out criticism and self-criticism, we want to focus on solving major problems, to further enliven and unify everyone's thinking, and enable all undertakings to flourish still more. We must always remember the lessons of history. We must absolutely not form a posture of having some people rectify others and some people being severely rectified; we cannot allow those people who ordinarily do nothing to rectify people who do something; and still less can we allow those people who are factionalist, to a very great extent in some cases, to rectify those people who have party spirit; we cannot have the majority of people being rectified into a state of dejection and turned into "gentlemen," discreet in word and deed. Units that have already switched to the stage of comparison and examination or are about to do so, must carry out criticism and self-criticism closely centering on the general goal of party rectification, and focus on solving problems existing in the implementation of the party's line, principles, and policies. They should succeed in "carrying forward the strong points, overcoming the weak ones, carrying forward the positive factors, overcoming the negative ones, carrying forward uprightness, overcoming unhealthy trends and evil practices, carrying forward the spirit of making greater and greater efforts and boldly creating new things, and overcoming the mentality of sticking to conventions and making no attempt to progress, so that the party organization will be still stronger, the party style will further turn for the better, and the party members and party-member cadres will enhance awareness, put down their burdens, eliminate alienation, strengthen unity, work in concert with still greater vigor to attain the party's general task and goal (quadruplication, the building of the two civilizations, the three great tasks for the 1980's and 1990's, and so on), and strive to build socialism with Chinese characteristics."

Correct criticism and self-criticism is a medicine for curing illness, while erroneous criticism and self-criticism is a weapon for wounding people. Correct criticism and criticism should be serious, to the point, and scientific; it should be all of these.

We must follow the principle of "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones, and curing the sickness to save the patient," proceed from the desire for unity, from cherishing our comrades, and from being strict with ourselves, warmly and enthusiastically help our comrades to correct errors and shortcomings, and coolly and objectively vie our errors and shortcomings. We must not "make boundless exaggerations" regarding others or ourselves, and we must not utter obviously insincere words; instead, we must seek truth from facts, act in a gentle and mild way, confide in people, convince people with reason, and move them with our feelings, to create a democratic, lively, and harmonious political atmosphere, an excellent atmosphere of hoping for criticism and being bold in self-remolding, and a work environment in which everyone is united and helping each other to progress. In carrying out party rectification, the Beijing PLA units promoted heart-to-heart talks; they did not grasp people by the pigtailed, set up targets, beat people with clubs, or open files regarding the ideological problems exposed; party members were also allowed to retract, correct, defend, or reserve their opinions. This is a method worth advocating. In many cases the reason why many comrades harbor worries of various kinds regarding criticism and self-criticism is the negative result of the 10 years of internal disorder. We should tell party members and party-member cadres that we should still trust the party and the masses. There should be no wavering over these two "beliefs"; and with these beliefs, they will not be afraid of this and that.

The key to truly launching criticism and self-criticism lies in having the leading cadres setting an example and playing a model and exemplary role. The CPC Central Committee has repeatedly stressed that this party rectification must be carried out from top to bottom, dealing with the leadership groups first and the party members at large afterwards. We cannot regard from top to bottom as simply a question of who comes first and who comes afterwards; its essence is a demand that the leading cadres truly set an example and play an exemplary and demonstration role in all party rectification work. If the members, especially the No 1 and 2 men, of every leadership group can strictly analyze themselves, carry out sincere, profound, and truth-seeking self-criticism of their shortcomings and errors, take a similar attitude in criticizing the shortcomings and errors of other members of the leadership groups, take practical action to show that they need and welcome criticism and are able to conduct self-criticism after listening to criticism from others, then they will be able to lead the other comrades to eliminate ideological worries and form the atmosphere and conditions for carrying out criticism and self-criticism in their area and unit in the process of party rectification. On the other hand, if the leading cadres act as "good old boys," avoid criticism, or pursue the practice of "one person alone having the say," stop others from speaking, suppress criticism, and even deal retaliatory blows, then there cannot possibly be any serious and earnest criticism and self-criticism. In units like this, party rectification will very likely be done in a superficial way. Leading cadres at all levels must attach great importance to this problem and be highly alert against it.

The stage of comparison and examination has only just started, and criticism and self-criticism is now unfolding. The first batch of units carrying out party rectification have already hit on a number of good methods. Each unit should strive to create new experiences in conjunction with its own reality, and provide new spiritual treasure for doing a good job of party building in the new historical period.

COMMENTATOR ON SELECTING MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

HK231004 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Mar 84 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Select Those Who Are in the Prime of Life To Shoulder Heavy Loads in Enterprise Management"]

[Text] With the development of the situation, we are faced with a problem which must be solved at once: What kind of people should hold the post as No 1 and No 2 people, that is, factory manager and secretary of the party committee, of an enterprise? A leading comrade of the central authorities once said: "We must make up our minds to select as No 1 and No 2 people a large number of people who are in the prime of life, who are equipped with professional knowledge, and who are bold in blazing new trails. The key lies in No 1 and No 2 people. Otherwise, it will be very difficult to open a new situation." The experience of the shipyard of the new Tianjin Port in reshuffling its leading bodies three times has proved that this view is correct. Without doing so, it would be impossible to carry out reform, adopt new technology, develop intellectual resources, open a new situation in enterprises, or rapidly increase economic results.

Our enterprises are departments which directly create material wealth and undertake concrete and heavy tasks. If principal leading cadres in enterprises are too old and are not well-educated and if they are not full of vitality and lack relatively high professional knowledge, they will not be able to cope with their work. If an enterprise is to constantly increase its economic results and to accept the challenge of the world's new technical revolution, its principal leaders must possess knowledge of management and operations and possess a relatively high level of scientific and cultural knowledge. Otherwise, it will be impossible for an enterprise to have competitive power. It may even fail to survive.

Great achievements have indeed been made in the work of reshuffling leading bodies of enterprises throughout the country, but much is left to be desired. Members of party and administrative leading bodies of about half of the enterprises are too old and not sufficiently educated. No fundamental change has been made in this respect. Large numbers of young and middle-aged intellectuals who have distinguished themselves in practice have simply not been selected to leading posts or have only been selected to deputy posts as tokens. Some people understand why it is necessary for young people with professional knowledge to hold posts as factory managers, but they are not clear as to whether it is necessary for young people with professional knowledge to hold the posts of party committee secretaries in enterprises. Generally speaking, the cultural level of party committee secretaries in existing enterprises is relatively too low. It seems that no professional knowledge is needed for holding these posts. This view is not correct. The party's work in enterprises cannot be separated from economic work, nor can it be properly carried out without professional knowledge. If the cultural and educational level of a party committee secretary is too low, he will find it difficult to cooperate satisfactorily with the factory manager. If a comrade who knows how to carry out the party's work in the new period and who possesses professional knowledge holds the post, he will find it easier to cooperate with the factory manager. The "two skins" of political work and economic work will merge into one.

The building of leading bodies must serve and be subordinate to the party's general line and general tasks. The reason why the leading bodies of some enterprises are still not quite satisfactory even though they have been reshuffled is that full consideration was not given to how to ensure the realization of the party's general line and general tasks in reshuffling the leading bodies. Some personnel departments and party committees have adhered to too many conventions and been willing to replace comrades who are old and weak and who are not professionally qualified or to send them to work as leaders in other organizations.

They are overcautious and indecisive toward the practice of boldly selecting fine young and middle-aged cadres with professional knowledge to leading posts and are not convinced of such practice. We must eliminate conservative ideas and unify our understanding on the basis of the party's general line. In so doing, together with our work in enterprise consolidation and in implementing policies toward intellectuals, it will not be difficult for us to have leading bodies, No 1 and No 2 people particularly, which will meet the needs of the "four modernizations" at an earlier date.

YANG RUDAI VIEWS NEED FOR SPECIALIZED HOUSEHOLDS

HK260837 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Mar 84 p 5

[Article by Yang Rudai, secretary of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee: "Specialized Households Set the Pace in Making the People Wealthy and the Country Strong"]

[Text] To develop various kinds of specialized households in the rural areas is another important policy after the implementation of the system of contracted responsibilities on the household basis with payment linked to output. It is a policy of making our country prosperous by ensuring continuous agricultural growth and full-scale development. It is also a policy of making the people rich by promoting division of labor in agriculture and by encouraging peasants to enlarge commodity production. If it is said that the new situation which has been created in agriculture since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee is mainly because we have grasped a phrase, the responsibility system, it can be said that we must also grasp another phrase, the specialized household, to create another new situation in future agricultural development. Once we have grasped the development of specialized households, we can lead all the rural economic work.

The specialized households in Sichuan emerged simultaneously with the responsibility system. Though they account for only a small proportion of the total number of peasant households, they have already shown their full vitality and strong attraction. They have also become the representatives of the advanced rural productive forces. According to investigations, the specialized households have taken the lead in getting rich by hard work, in developing commodity production, and in improving production technology. Their labor brings good results, their commodity productivity is high, and their utilization of land and other means of production is also high. They are bold in innovation, eager to study, less conservative, and actively popularize advanced technology. They stress business accounting, results, investment, and production. Ordinary peasants usually do not do this work as well as they, and they have taken a step forward which is a key and historical step. We should correctly understand and treat the specialized households in connection with the rule of social development and from the high plane of theory.

One of the basic characteristics of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is to integrate theory with practice. In accordance with the actual conditions in Russia, Lenin led the October Revolution and adopted a series of special lines, principles, and policies. In accordance with the actual conditions in China, Chairman Mao led the Chinese revolution and also adopted a series of special lines, principles, and policies. This shows that because of different conditions in different countries, we can and should have a special transitional form when pursuing socialist revolution. We should even have a special transitional form when carrying out socialist construction. This completely conforms to the basic standpoint of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. The development of specialized households following the implementation of the rural responsibility system in a country such as China, in which small-scale agricultural economy prevails, is a special transitional form proceeding from reality.

It is also a pioneering work of integrating theory with practice in socialist construction.

The fundamental aim of socialist construction is to meet the ever-increasing material and spiritual needs of the people, that is, to cause people to gradually get rich. More than 2,000 years ago our ancestors already understood the principle that a country becomes prosperous following the prosperity of its people. As the Chinese peasant population accounts for the majority of the total population, the work of allowing peasants to gradually get rich is an important matter of priority. Facts have shown that the peasants will never get rich if we keep too many of them working on a limited amount of arable land. There are more than 80 million peasants in Sichuan, or just a little more than one mu of arable land per head. If we want them to get rich, we must allow over half of them to liberate themselves from the growing of industrial crops, and let them engage in the breeding industry, forestry and animal husbandry, the processing, transportation, construction, and service industries, and so forth. Sichuan could do with a population of 30 million engaging in the growing of industrial crops in a number of years, and this represents just over 3 mu of arable land per head. Therefore, in the development of specialized households, we must by no means limit the development only to specialized households engaging in farm production, but instead develop various kinds of specialized households which possess the nature of a strategic issue.

Various localities still face various kinds of obstructions in varying degrees on the issue of treatment of the development of specialized households. This obstruction mainly comes from the "leftist" influence. Therefore, we must further weed out the "leftist" influence in order to do well in the development of specialized households. The aim of revolution is to lead the whole people to get rich but not into poverty. We are engaged in the policy of making the people prosperous rather than making them poor. The act of "feeling envy of" others for getting rich is under no circumstances to be tolerated. Over the previous period, we studied the attitude taken by cadres toward the responsibility system in determining whether or not their ideology was emancipated. But now we must judge their ideology by studying their attitude toward the specialized households which have become prosperous. In determining whether the work of a locality, a county, or a township is good or bad, we should see if it has caused the peasants to get rich. If a place remains the same after some years' work, this shows that the local authorities are incompetent, and that they have neither weeded out the "leftist" influence nor implemented the party's policies.

We have gained profound experience in the past through the practice of egalitarianism and marching forward indiscriminately and in violation of objective law. In normal walking, we always move one foot forward first and then the other one. We never move two feet simultaneously, nor do we move forward tens of millions of people abreast. We must have some people moving forward first and others moving forward later. In the process of developing the rural areas, we must also have some peasants getting rich first and others moving forward later. The fact that specialized households get rich first can play an exemplary role. We should conform to this objective law in our understanding, in our work, and in our policies. The specialized households are pacesetters in invigorating agriculture. Once the specialized households have been developed, we can pin our hopes on further creating a new situation in the development of rural areas.

JOINT CIRCULAR URGES MORE HELP FOR POORER PEASANTS

OW250829 Beijing XINHUA in English 0808 GMT 25 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 25 (XINHUA) -- A circular calling for greater efforts to help poor peasants to shake off poverty was issued by the Rural Policy Research Center of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Ministry of Civil Affairs.

In a joint circular made public today, the two departments said that 1.7 million formerly poor peasant families are now living better and better through their own efforts and the support from all quarters. But quite a number of peasants are still having difficulties, the circular said. All localities should do their utmost to help them.

Since the institution of the production responsibility system in rural China, the living standards of Chinese peasants have in general substantially improved. The average income of the Chinese peasants went up to some 300 yuan per capita last year from 270 yuan in 1982. But some families which have not enough manpower or means of production or have been affected by natural disasters or other misfortunes are lagging behind. Many places have therefore launched aid-the-poor campaigns so that these peasants will catch up at the earliest possible date.

The circular proposed a number of measures to help these families overcome their difficulties, which have been proved effective. These measures include:

- Set up "help-the-poor" leading groups from provincial to township level and cadres are responsible for improving the livelihood of the poor peasant families.
- Give priority to poor families in contracting farmland to them, in the use of cattle, farm implements, irrigation facilities and other means of production owned by the collectives and render them help in planting cash crops and raising livestock.
- Establish "aid-the-poor funds" in villages and lend money to needy families.
- Provide poorer peasants with low-interest or interest-free government loans to help them expand diversified undertakings, grant them preferential treatment in the supply of materials and technology, reduce their tax payment and arrange work for them so that they may earn some additional cash income.

The circular also urges party and Communist Youth League members and women's organizations as well as specialized households to take part in the help-the-needy campaign.

'BRIGHT' PROSPECTS SEEN FOR PETROLEUM INDUSTRY

HK231422 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1457 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Commentary by reporter Li Wei: "China's Petroleum Industry Enters Into a New Stage"]

[Text] Beijing, 22 Mar (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Chinese leaders' expectation of the petroleum industry is well known. When visiting Shengli oil field not long ago, Central Committee General Secretary Hu Yaobang explicitly said: We want to quadruple the total output value of our national economy by the end of this century. With more petroleum, we will have full guarantees of material. Then, how should the petroleum industry not go against the expectations of the people? This is a problem readers are concerned about.

News from the petroleum front is inspiring.

-- This year, the output of crude oil will reach an all-time high. From 21 January, China's daily output of crude oil has increased from 290,000 tons to 300,000 tons. Based on this figure, this year's total output will certainly exceed the record high of 106.15 million tons.

The application of new technology in oil field exploitation and the operation of new wells have given great vitality to Daqing and Shengli oil fields, which play a very important role. This year, Daqing oil field will achieve a stable yield of more than 50 million tons for the ninth successive year and will continue to achieve a stable yield for a relatively long period of time in the future. Since January, the daily output of Shengli oil field has been about 55,000 tons, setting the highest record of daily output of the oil field in 20 years.

-- New progress has been made in geological exploration. More petroleum geological reserves are a prerequisite to the increase of petroleum output. Last year, good news of new discoveries and breakthroughs in geological exploration kept pouring in. There was a new upsurge of exploration in Shengli oil field, with the discoveries of some fault-rock oil reservoirs and lithological oil pools and the successful drilling of a high-yield oil well in Guqian Shan. New achievements have also been made in the exploration of Liaohe and north China oil fields. And Zhongyuan oil field has continuously expanded the oil-gas-bearing area north of the Huang He, obtaining relatively more oil reservoirs and a high-yield oil flow. Reversed fault combination gas gathering was also discovered in the northwestern part of Junggar Basin, west China, and so on. In 1983, a total of 500 million tons of geological petroleum reserves were affirmed, representing the third largest increase in geological petroleum reserves since the discoveries at the Daqing and Renqiu oil fields.

China has more than 5 million square kilometers in continental and offshore sedimentary rock area which can bear and reserve a large amount of oil-gas, and some 240 various sedimentary basins. Most basins cover large areas. Among them, Tarim Basin, China's largest sedimentary basin, covers an area of 560,000 square kilometers. Other sedimentary basins, such as the North China Basin, Ordos Basin, Songliao Basin, Sichuan Basin, Junggar Basin, Gaidam Basin, Eren Basin, and North Xizang Basin, cover an area of over 100,000 square kilometers each. No geological survey has been conducted in the large limestone sedimentary area in south China. China is now strengthening work in this field and geological experts predict that China will make greater achievements in geological exploration this year than last year.

-- Drilling technology has been further upgraded. As a major means for exploring petroleum resources and exploiting oil fields, drilling technology has been further upgraded. Jet drilling has been widely used and some oil fields have developed to a relatively high level. As a result of carrying out the optimum parameter drilling, mechanical drilling speed has increased by 18 percent. The varieties of drilling mud have increased and the quality upgraded. A system has initially been established. Last year, the national drilling speed increased by 6.4 percent as compared with 1982. About 96 percent of consolidated wells in oil reservoirs and 97.6 percent of well

bodies meet the prescribed requirements. In particular, the technology of direction wells and clump-style wells has been widely used and promoted. Last year, a total of 200 wells of the two kinds were drilled. Among them, a direction rescue well was only 3.81 meters away from the target set before the actual drilling, 1 meter nearer than the target and actual drilling site of the rescue well, drilled by an American drilling team in Xinjiang.

-- Equipment has been modified and supplemented on a relatively large scale. Since 1979, China's equipment for petroleum production has been replaced and supplemented by 10,000 sets every year. More than 50 percent of earthquake teams have been equipped with digital seismographs and some well-logging teams have also been equipped with well-logging instruments. Earthquake data of all oil fields has been handled by computers. The quality of drills and bits has also been greatly improved. All this new equipment has played and will continue to play a very important role in production.

-- A steady step has been taken in cooperative exploration and exploitation of offshore petroleum. Oil fields have now been discovered in Bo Hai and commercial exploitation will soon be carried out there. In Yingge Hai and Beibu Wan of the South China Sea, high-yield combination gas wells have been drilled. The wide sedimentary rock stratum of the Cenozoic era in southern Huang Hai has created conditions for bearing and gathering petroleum. The overall development of the cooperation between China and 28 foreign oil companies shows bright prospects for China's offshore petroleum industry.

China may meet difficulties in developing its petroleum industry, but future prospects are bright and optimistic.

EXPERT NOTES RESEARCH ON FAST BREEDER REACTOR

OW241223 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 0400 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Text] Kunming report: Jiang Shengjie, a well-known nuclear energy expert in China, said at a recent meeting: China is actively doing research on fast breeder reactors and is striving to build an experimental fast breeder reactor in the near future, as technological preparation for building commercial fast breeder nuclear power plants in the next century.

Jiang Shengjie said: After some 30 years of effort, China has formed a fairly complete nuclear fuel cycle, including uranium prospecting, mining, chemical transformation, enrichment and fuel element making, reactor technology, after processing, and radioactive waste disposal. We will develop our nuclear power technology by combining international exchanges and cooperation with domestic scientific research.

CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING

OW233330 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0759 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, 23 Mar (XINHUA) -- The fourth meeting of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee opened at the CPPCC Auditorium on the morning of 23 March. The meeting decided that the Second Session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee will be convened in Beijing on 12 May 1984.

State Council Vice Premier Li Peng made a report on the current economic situation and energy building at the meeting. He said: The current economic situation in the country is characterized by sustained growth in industry and agriculture, improvement of the people's livelihood, and a not-so-good financial situation. Henceforth, we should strive to raise economic efficiency, maintain stable economic growth, and bring about a fundamental turn for the better in the country's financial situation in order to create better conditions for building up the strength needed for developing the national economy.

Discussing the question of energy building, he said: In view of our country's rich energy resources, we must resolutely implement the policy of laying equal stress on developing and conserving energy in order to speed up the development of the energy industry.

In the country as a whole, we must concentrate efforts to mine coal and do our best to extract petroleum in the near future, and gradually place the emphasis on hydro-electric power and properly develop nuclear power.

Li Peng Views Nuclear Power

OW231232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 23 (XINHUA) -- China plans to master step by step the technology of manufacturing nuclear power plant equipment for the country's own projects, although at present the technology has to be imported, Vice-Premier Li Peng said here today.

He was reporting on China's current economic situation and energy development at a meeting of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference which opened here today.

He said China planned to build two nuclear power plants during the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1981-1985) period. Construction has begun on the one in Qinshan, Zhejiang Province. Preparatory work has started on the Guangdong Province plant. Another two will be built during the Seventh Five-Year Plan period (1986-1990), the vice-premier revealed, one in north-east China and one in east China.

"Our policy is to develop nuclear power appropriately," Li Peng said. "We have uranium resources and we have built atom bombs and hydrogen bombs." China has trained a contingent of technical personnel and has set up its own nuclear industry, he added. The country must develop nuclear power but started late. "We must try hard to catch up," he said.

Vice-Premier Li Peng said China is making preparations to set up a national safety supervisory committee and adopt strict protective measures for peaceful utilization of nuclear energy.

Meeting Closes

OW242123 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1239 GMT 24 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, 24 Mar (XINHUA) -- The fourth meeting of the Standing Committee of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee closed at the CPPCC Auditorium this morning.

During the meeting, Ma Hong, president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, made a report entitled "Seize the Opportunity and Greet the New Technological Revolution." In his report Ma Hong briefed those in attendance on the new technological revolution in the world, analyzed our country's economic and technological situation, and presented his view on expediting our country's economic and technological development.

He said that at a time when new technologies and new industries keep appearing in the world, we must, in light of our country's situation, seize this opportunity, make full use of favorable conditions, and directly adopt the type of new technologies we need and thus transform our existing industries, narrow the economic and technological gap between us and the developed countries, and speedily catch up with or surpass advanced world levels.

The meeting appointed Qian Jiaju vice president of the Central Socialist Institute.

Today's meeting was chaired by Zhou Peiyuan, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee. Present at the meeting were other vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee including Yang Jingren, Kang Keqing, Hu Ziang, Wang Kunlun, Qian Changzhao, Yang Chengwu, Xiao Hua, Chen Zaidao, Miao Yantai, Fei Xiaotong, Zhao Puchu, and Qu Wu.

CENTRAL DISCIPLINE COMMISSION HOLDS REGIONAL MEETING

HK240337 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Text] A forum on discipline inspection work in north and northeast China, convened in Yuncheng by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, concluded on 23 March after 3 days in session. The meeting stressed: Through seriously studying and popularizing the experiences of Yuncheng Prefecture in investigating cases, improving party style, and rectifying leadership groups, and implementing the spirit of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission work conference, we should strive to bring about a marked turn for the better in party style.

Ma Guorui, secretary of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, and Liu Liying, member of its Standing Committee, presided and spoke at the forum. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Li Ligong also spoke. Representatives of the Yuncheng Prefecture CPC Committee, Yuncheng Military Subdistrict, and Ruicheng County CPC Committee also spoke.

The participants unanimously held: Everyone has seen the seriousness of bad party style from the 300 major cases investigated and handled by the work groups of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and the provincial CPC Committee. Everyone has also seen in this way the problems of weakness and laxity in impurity of ideology, work style, and organization in the leadership groups. As a result the party organizations at all levels in Yuncheng Prefecture have strengthened confidence and resolve in party rectification, guarded against doing this work in a superficial way, and avoided the punishment of good people by bad. The experiences of Yuncheng Prefecture in organically integrating investigation of cases, improvement of party style, and rectification of the leadership groups are of universal guiding significance for party rectification work everywhere. They have provided practical and effective methods for correcting party style and ensuring that party rectification is not done in a superficial way.

In studying and popularizing the experiences of Yuncheng, we should first learn from their practice in promoting party style by starting with investigating cases. Only in this way is it possible to break through networks of relationships, smash protective umbrellas, and proceed from the shallows to the depths in exposing contradictions and solving problems, and thus score results in investigating and handling leftover cases and conducting education.

Second, we should learn from the practice of Yuncheng in focusing on tackling rectification of the leadership groups. In investigating cases, they are not satisfied with just dealing with a few party members and cadres who violated law and discipline; instead, they focus on grasping the main problems in the prefectural and county leadership groups, conduct rectification, and build the leadership groups into strong fortresses.

Third, on the basis of investigating cases, it is necessary to convene democratic life meetings and unfold criticism and self-criticism. In this way the previous leftist practice of indiscriminate criticism and struggle can be avoided; good cadres shine out, bad cadres are exposed, and soft cadres are hardened. As a result they are all further helped to distinguish between right and wrong and unify thinking.

Fourth, it is necessary to send work groups to help units and departments where there are great problems and the situation is complex. With the work groups relying on helping the local party committees and mobilizing all positive factors, a situation of the whole party working to improve party style is formed. Everyone thus said with deep feeling: It is not difficult to deal with long-standing, great and difficult cases and problems so long as they are grasped, and it is certainly possible to bring about a turn for the better in party style in this way.

Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Li Ligong pointed out in his speech: This forum is a great stimulant for discipline inspection and party rectification work in Shanxi. The spirit of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission work group in working with a high sense of responsibility to the party and people and being bold and skillful in tackling tough problems during its work in Yuncheng has set an example for us. Through studying and popularizing the experiences of this work group, the first batch of units carrying out party rectification in the province have rapidly found the points of breakthrough and got things going. The facts prove that this experience is extremely successful. It reflects an objective law in solving the party rectification problem, and is a major breakthrough in the party's discipline inspection work. It is an effective way of overcoming the dark side in our party and in society.

We must closely integrate studying the central party rectification documents with popularizing the Yuncheng experiences, seriously do a good job in party rectification, and bring about a marked turn for the better in party style this year.

The comrades from northeast and north China attending the meeting declared: We must integrate implementation of the spirit of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission work conference with popularization of the Yuncheng experiences, act in light of local conditions in creating a set of practical and effective experiences, do a good job in party rectification, and correct party style.

Shanxi's Li Ligong Speaks

HK250401 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Mar 84

[Excerpts] AT the forum on discipline inspection work in north and northeast China, convened at Yuncheng by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Li Ligong made an important speech on learning and popularizing the experiences of Yuncheng, implementing the spirit of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission work conference, and bringing about a marked turn for the better in party style this year.

Comrade Li Ligong said in his speech: The experience summed up by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission work group during its stay in Yuncheng in investigating cases, grasping party style, and rectifying the leadership groups have been fully affirmed by leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission. The leading central comrades and the Standing Committee of the commission have issued important instructions in this matter. The provincial CPC Committee holds that these experiences are extremely successful and represent four major breakthroughs in the party's discipline inspection work. They are also an effective way of overcoming the dark side that exists in our party and in the whole of society. They reflect an objective law that we should follow in solving problems in party style and in society.

Hosts of facts from Yuncheng Prefecture show that the failure to handle cases for a long time or to do so properly is always linked to bad party style, and bad party style and protracted failure to correct it are always inseparable from the malpractices or weakness and laxity of the leadership groups themselves.

Therefore, by judging party style starting with investigation of cases and judging the leadership groups by party style, we can get a good grasp of the key aspects and the roots of the problems and shift the work focus and basis to rectifying the leadership groups.

On the question of popularizing the experiences of Yuncheng, Comrade Li Ligong said: The provincial organs and Yanbei, Taiyuan, and other prefectures and cities have applied the Yuncheng experiences in investigating and handling a large number of cases, and have cracked down on malpractices such as illegal house building and occupation and taking advantage of structural reform to privately distribute public funds and property. They have also started to investigate and deal with serious problems of bad work style such as making use of one's powers to make private arrangements for sons, daughters, relatives, and friends in recruiting students and workers, promoting cadres, organizing work transfers, and transferring household registration from rural to urban areas. In the first batch of units carrying out party rectification, we have applied the experience of Yuncheng to grasp those problems that have evoked strong reaction among the masses, and treated the investigation and handling of typical cases as points of breakthrough. A number of units, such as the provincial Light Industry Department, have done this relatively well. In units that have not yet started party rectification, we have implemented the principle of correcting defects before rectification begins; for instance, we have grasped and worked to solve the problem of using power for private purposes in the provincial Coal Department, and so on.

However, our progress in correcting party style is not yet fast enough. We lag far behind the demands of the Central Committee and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission. There are still problems of impurity of ideology, work style, and organization in the party organizations of some places and units. Certain party members, especially certain leading party-member cadres, use their powers in pursuit of private interests; and it is even the case that serious violations of law and discipline still frequently occur. Some major cases that have already occurred have not been thoroughly investigated and handled, and some have not even been touched.

Comrade Li Ligong pointed out: The reasons for this state of affairs are the long period of sabotage done by Lin Biao and the gang of four and also the mistakes in our work. However, it is nearly 8 years since the gang of four were smashed, and 6 years since all-round bringing order out of chaos was launched at the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Yet certain people and events involved in violations of laws and discipline in Shanxi have still not been properly investigated and handled, and certain malpractices have still not been stopped. The provincial CPC Committee bears a certain degree of responsibility for this.

Party committees at all levels in the province must seriously sum up our discipline inspection work and the work of correcting party style. While affirming the achievements, we should also seriously sum up the experiences and lessons. We must tangibly improve our work in accordance with the demand of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission work conference.

In short, we must step up our work in accordance with the central demands, and strive to achieve a marked turn for the better in the province's party style before yearend.

SHANGHAI, XIZANG SIGN ECONOMIC COOPERATION PACT

OW250813 Beijing XINHUA in English 0744 GMT 25 Mar 84

[Text] Shanghai, March 25 (XINHUA) -- China's leading industrial city of Shanghai has recently signed another 18 technical cooperation projects with Tibet as part of its technical transfer program for other parts of the country, according to the municipal government.

The projects include technical transformation of a woolen mill and a leather factory, and the training of tailors and television repairmen, and the transfer of solar stove and cold drink production technology.

The projects will be fully or partially completed by September 1985 before the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Tibet Autonomous Region.

Shanghai was designated last year by the central government as one of the four major partners to work with the region to help speed up its economic development. The other three partners are Tianjin, Sichuan and Zhejiang.

In November last year, the central government and the four partners sent an economic delegation to the region to help with economic development plans and agreed on 70 co-operation projects, which covered energy development, road building, resources surveying and planning and construction of textile mills, food processing plants and garment factories as well as cooperation in scientific research and personnel training.

Tibet with a population of 1.78 million lags behind economically for historical reasons. At present the central government subsidizes about 98 percent of the expenditures of the regional government each year.

Transfer of technology from Shanghai and other coastal cities to economically underdeveloped regions is one of the measures adopted by China to accelerate its pace of modernization and part and parcel of its open policy.

Shanghai has so far established technical cooperation relations with all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions except Taiwan. Last year, it signed over 500 co-operation projects with other parts of the country, nearly double the figure of 1982, most of them with remote regions inhabited by people of minority nationalities in Yunnan, Ningxia, Xinjiang, Heilongjiang and Jilin. They covered retooling of old enterprises, development of natural resources and the training of personnel in up-to-date technology, managerial skills and the recent developments in scientific research.

By the end of January of this year, Shanghai had signed more than 200 development and production projects. Last year alone, the city spent 200 million yuan on these projects. They included technical transformation of coal mines in Shanxi Province, China's largest coal producer, iron and steel plants in Anhui, an aluminum refinery in Shaanxi and cement plants and other enterprises in Jiangsu. This will supply Shanghai with more coal, pig iron, aluminum ingots and cement.

CENSUS SHOWS INFANT MORTALITY, LIFE EXPECTANCY

OW241616 Beijing XINHUA in English 1604 GMT 24 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 24 (XINHUA) -- The Population Census Office of the State Council today disclosed that China's infant mortality was 34.68 per thousand in 1981 (35.56 per thousand for males and 33.72 per thousand for females).

The figures, tabulated by computers recently, were gathered for the first time through a national census on July 1, 1982.

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The office also announced that the life expectancy of the Chinese people in 1981 was 67.88 years old (66.43 for males and 69.35 for females), calculated on the morality figures of various age groups in the census.

The figures disclosed today are more complete and accurate than those released previously, the office said.

Before the founding of the People's Republic in 1949, China's infant mortality was 200 per thousand and life expectancy was 35 years old, according to incomplete statistics available.

DENG XIAOPING DECREE HONORS LATE NAVAL OFFICER

OW240618 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1246 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, 23 Mar (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Military Commission of the PRC, has issued a decree to confer the honorary title "Model Cadre Dedicated to the Cause of the Navy" on Zhang Dawu, former commander of the lifeboat group under the East Sea Fleet of the PLA Navy.

Zhang Dawu was a native of Hanjiang Country, Jiangsu. Following his enlistment in 1949, he spent over 80 percent of his time at sea and was involved in almost all major life-saving operations of the Navy. People could always find him wherever there was a maritime mishap. Of the 1,000 or so diving operations he directed, not one single diver died or became disabled. His contributions to the Navy's lifesaving operations were significant. He died of illness on 16 May 1982 at the age of 51.

The decree signed by Chairman Deng Xiaoping of the Central Military Commission on 21 March says that Comrade Zhang Dawu was an outstanding commander on the Navy's disaster-prevention front who matured under the nurture of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and a prominent advanced example in our armed forces' revolutionization, modernization and regularization. He ardently loved the Navy, took root in the Navy and regarded the sea as his home. He maintained close ties with the masses, was strict with himself and honest in performing his official duties and never took advantage of his position to seek private gain or special privileges, and was known as "a man dedicated heart and soul to the public cause." He was industrious in studying scientific and general knowledge and technical knowhow in related fields and was one of the best Navy lifesavers. He fought as long as he had breath in his body, insisted on working despite illness, and still remembered the construction of the Navy when he was dying. He selflessly dedicated all his energies to the Navy's lifesaving operation, thus realizing his oath that he would, "under any hardship, stand the test of the party, spare nothing of his own and struggle for the communist cause until death."

The decree calls on all officers and men of the armed forces, particularly those in the Navy, to emulate Zhang Dawu's noble ideal of a ardently loving the motherland and the Navy, his lofty selfless spirit in fighting until he breathed his last, his habit of making good use of every moment, his fortitude in studying technical knowledge and his noble qualities of defying hardship and seeking neither fame nor gain. The decree also urges all comrades in the armed forces to earnestly carry out the lines, principles and policies adopted by the party since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, uphold the four basic principles, unite as one, work hard and strive to build the PLA into a modern, regular, and revolutionary armed force.

FANG YI SPEAKS ON SICHUAN STEEL CONSTRUCTION

HK240247 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Text] At the 1984 conference on science and technology for comprehensive utilization of the resources of Panzhihua, which was convened on 17 March, Comrade Fang Yi, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and state councilor, pointed out: It is necessary to make preparations for the second stage of Panzhihua and create conditions for speeding up the construction of this stage. We just translate the existing fruits of scientific research into production as quickly as possible.

Comrade Fang Yi pointed out: In carrying out stage two, it is essential to do a good job in comprehensive utilization of resources, such as in the comprehensive exploitation and utilization of iron and steel and vanadium and titanium, we must comprehensively solve the problems in iron and steel production and the recycling of vanadium and titanium and other important metals. In the course of carrying out preparatory work for stage two, the selection of each technological path and the construction of each item of the project must be based on the principle of accomplishing more while spending less. We must make careful calculations. We should apply new technology as much as possible to ensure that stage two of the Panzhihua iron and steel plant is up to advanced international standards of the 1970's and 1980's.

WAN LI, HU QILI ORDER SHIDAO SHIPPING RESUMED

OW230843 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Text] Since the maritime passenger transport navigation line from Shidao to Dalian and from Shidao to Qingdao, which had been suspended for 2 years, was officially resumed on 2 March, 3 voyages have been made, carrying more than 1,300 travelers.

Shidao is located at the eastern tip of Shandong Peninsula. During the 30 years after liberation, about 20,000 to 30,000 travelers went from Shidao to Qingdao, Dalian and other places by passenger ship each year. Because of the divergence of views among some departments on the long-standing issue of the extension project of Shidao Port, Shidao's passenger shipping service was suspended on 1 March 1982.

When Comrades Wan Li and Hu Qili inspected Shidao during this year's Spring Festival, they paid great attention to local cadres and masses' requests to resume the shipping service and instructed departments concerned to take measures to resume service as soon as possible.

Construction of the wharf for passengers in Shidao Port is in full swing now so as to make sure the wharf can be completed for use and passenger ships can pull in directly before National Day next year.

DISTRIBUTING DOCUMENTS TO NONPARTY PEOPLE REPORTED

HK260544 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Mar 84 p 4

[Report: "Letting Nonparty People Understand Promptly Party and Government Principles and Policies; CPC United Front Work Department Transmits Regulations Formulated by Concerned Departments of Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee Concerning 'CPC Central Committee Documents and Municipal CPC Committee Documents That May Be Passed on to Nonparty People'"]

[Text] According to today's RENMIN ZHENGXIE BAO [PEOPLE'S CPPCC DAILY]:

In order to help those nonparty deputies to the people's congresses and those CPPCC committee members to promptly understand the party's and government's principles and policies, on 12 March, the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee transmitted to the general offices and united front departments of the provincial, municipal, city, and autonomous regional CPC committees the regulations "concerning those CPC Central Committee documents and municipal CPC committee documents that may be passed on to nonparty people" formulated by the General Office, the Organization Department, and the United Front Work department of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee in the hope that united front work departments in various parts of the country will enforce them accordingly.

The document issued by the General Office, the Organization Department, and the United Front Work Department of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee stipulates:

1. Those relevant CPC Central Committee documents issued to units at the provincial or army level can be passed on to: vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the municipal People's Congress; vice mayors of, and the advisers to the municipal People's Government; vice chairmen of the municipal CPPCC Committee; the chiefs and deputy chiefs of the units at provincial or army level; those members of the NPC Standing Committee and the members of the National CPPCC Standing Committee who are in Shanghai.
2. Those relevant CPC Central Committee documents issued to units at prefectural or divisional level can be passed on to: members, secretary-general, and deputies general of the Standing Committee of the municipal People's Congress, the director and deputy directors of its General Office, the chairman, vice chairmen, and full-time members of the special commissions; those deputies to the NPC and those National CPPCC Committee members who are in Shanghai; the members and deputy secretaries-general of the municipal CPPCC Standing Committee and the director and deputy directors of its General Office; the director, chiefs, deputy directors, and deputy chiefs of, and the advisers to the committees, offices, and bureaus of the municipal People's Government; the chairman and vice chairmen of the Nationality Affairs Commission under the municipal People's Government, the director and deputy directors of advisers' office of the municipal People's Government, and the director and deputy directors of its Research Institute of Culture and History; the chairman and deputy chairmen (or directors and deputy directors) and advisers to the municipal Trade Union Federation, the municipal CYL Committee, the municipal Women's Federation, the municipal Federation of Literature and Art Circles, the municipal Writers Association, the municipal Social Scientists Association, the municipal Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, the municipal Youth Federation, the municipal Welfare Institute, and other mass organizations; the vice chairmen of the standing committees of the district and county people's congresses; the deputy district and county heads, their advisers, and the chairmen and vice chairmen of the district and county CPPCC committees.
3. Those relevant CPC Central Committee documents and those relevant municipal CPC Committee documents issued to units at the county or regimental level can be passed on to: the deputies to the municipal People's Congress and members of the municipal CPPCC Committee; the Standing Committee members (or Executive Committee members) and the deputy secretaries-general (including those Central Committee members, alternate members, and Executive Committee members of the democratic parties and mass organizations who are in Shanghai) of the democratic parties and mass organizations at municipal level and the directors and deputy directors of their municipal organs; the advisers to the municipal People's Government, the director and deputy directors of the municipal CPPCC Office, and the assistant director of its Secretariat; the members of the municipal Nationality Affairs Commission; the directors, deputy directors, chairmen, vice chairmen, secretaries-general, and deputy secretaries-general of the municipal religious organizations;

the members of the standing committees of the district and county people's congresses and the members of the municipal CPPCC Standing Committee; the directors, deputy directors, chiefs, and deputy chiefs of, and the advisers to the committees, offices, and bureaus under the district or county people's governments, and the heads and deputy heads of the sections directly subordinate to the district or county people's governments; the chairmen, vice chairmen, directors, deputy directors, and secretaries general of the district democratic parties, federations of industry and commerce, trade unions, CYL committees, women's federations, federations of returned Overseas Chinese, and youth federations; the directors and deputy directors of the neighborhood offices and the chiefs and deputy chiefs of the bureaus directly subordinate to the municipality; the managers, assistant managers, chief engineers, and chief accountants of, and the advisers to the municipal corporations and designing institutes; the directors and deputy directors of those farms directly under the municipality; the responsible persons and their deputies, the chief engineers, and chief accountants of the plants, mines, enterprises, and units at county or regimental level; the presidents and vice presidents of universities and colleges, chairmen and vice chairmen of various departments, directors and deputy directors of research institutes; the presidents and vice presidents of the branches of the universities or colleges; the chiefs and deputy chiefs of the scientific and technological research units at bureau level and the cadres at and above the level of directors and deputy directors of research offices; the directors, deputy directors, presidents, and vice presidents of the organizationally independent county or regimental scientific and technological research institutes, those research institutes directly subordinate to various bureaus, and designing institutes; the principals of the key municipal secondary schools, the presidents and vice presidents of those district workers' sparetime universities approved by the municipal People's Government and those in-service training teachers colleges, and the headmasters and deputy headmasters of special or technical secondary schools; the directors and deputy directors of the hospitals attached to medical schools, municipal hospitals, the hospitals directly subordinate to various municipal bureaus, workers' hospitals, and district hospitals; the responsible persons of various municipal literature and art organizations and the publication units and their deputies; various kinds of professionals, including professors, associate professors, research fellows, associate research fellows, physicians-in-charge, deputy physicians-in-charge, pharmacists-in-charge, deputy pharmacists-in-charge, copy editors, deputy copy editors, chief translators, deputy chief translators, senior engineers, senior technicians, senior agronomists, senior economists, senior accountants, senior statisticians, senior coaches, coaches at national level, senior reporters, secondary school teachers of special grade, other relevant professional cadres, and other professional workers in charge of literature, art, and publication work above the level of sixth grade.

4. Those relevant CPC Central Committee documents and those relevant municipal CPC committee documents, which are issued to units at the county or regimental level and can explicitly be relayed to all party-member cadres, can, in principle, be passed on to: members of the municipal research institute of culture and history, cadres working in the office and secretariat of the municipal CPPCC, and members of religious organizations at municipal level; cadres above deputy departmental chief level (including deputy departmental chief level) working in the municipal, prefectural and county organs and bureaus, and other people's organizations; cadres above deputy departmental chief levels (including deputy departmental chief level) working in county and regimental factories, mines, enterprises, and institutions; prefectural and county people's deputies and CPPCC members; members of prefectural and county committees of various democratic parties, federations of industry and commerce, women's federations, federations of Overseas Chinese, and other people's organizations; administrative responsible members at departmental chief level working in units directly under prefectures and counties, or prefectural and county bureaus; departmental responsible persons of various key hospitals in

prefectures and counties; various kinds of professional workers, including lecturers, engineers, agronomists, economists, accountants, statisticians, physician-in-charge, pharmacists-in-charge, head nurses, editors, reporters, translators, assistant research fellows, and other professional cadres in charge of literature and art work above the level of thirteenth grade, as well as other professional cadres who have equivalent official ranks.

The document has demanded that party organizations at various levels conscientiously do this work well so that nonparty personages may attend meetings which they are qualified to attend, and read documents and materials which they are qualified to read (or listen to relayed reports to which they are qualified to listen). In the meantime, more education on guarding secrets should be provided for nonparty personages so that they will truly strictly guard party and state secrets.

CHINA DAILY REPORTS ON CROSS-BORDER TRAFFIC

HK230236 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 23 Mar 84 p 1

[Article by "Our staff reporter" Liu Dizhong: "Traffic Flow Quadrupled on China's Frontiers"]

[Text] A startling increase in crossborder traffic -- up 20.1 percent last year -- has resulted from China's open policy and new economic prosperity.

Statistics released exclusively by the Frontier Defence Bureau to CHINA DAILY show that the number of entries and departures rose to 22.26 million last year. This is the first annual total made public for three decades.

It reveals a four-fold increase since 1978 when the Chinese Government initiated its policy of opening up to the outside world, a bureau official said. At the same time, there has been a noticeable decline in smuggled goods seized at border check points.

Compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao made the most border crossings -- 16.95 million, a rise of 22.4 percent on the previous year. Mainland Chinese made 545,000 crossings, an increase of more than 60 percent, and overseas Chinese 86,000 an increase of 2.8 percent.

Foreigners made 1.96 million border crossings last year, up 14.2 percent. Foreign tourists totalled 872,511.

Japanese topped the list of foreign tourists with 265,033, followed by 168,298 Americans, 54,384 Australians and 50,292 Britons.

Pedestrians and road transport accounted for about 75 percent of the crossings. Aircraft carried 6.2 percent of the passenger traffic, ships 12.6 percent, and trains 5.9 percent.

Shipping entered and exited Chinese waters 79,160 times last year, an increase of 12.2 percent on 1982. Cross-frontier train journeys totalled 29,687, up 11.8 percent and 1.3 million motor vehicles were registered entering and leaving China, an increase of 19 percent.

However, the number of aircraft arrivals and departures fell 5.9 percent to 12,455.

The busiest airports were Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou, which together handled 88.5 percent of the traffic. About 70 percent of foreign ships anchored in the seaports of Shanghai, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Dalian and Tianjin, and 73 percent of the rail traffic passed through Dandong, Shenzhen, Tumen and Erlian.

The Frontier Defence Bureau spokesman said China's economic boom was attracting more foreign businessmen and investors. Of the total number of foreign visitors, they accounted for 15.7 per cent and 23 percent respectively, an increase of 37 percent and 25 percent.

Last year also saw a rise in the numbers of foreign scientists visiting China, who totalled 33,876, up 15 percent from 1982.

Smuggling

The bureau reported success in its war against smugglers who had tried "to take advantage of the open-door policy and bring in a wide range of goods, including obscene material from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan."

Last year, 1,397 incidents of smuggling were uncovered by the bureau, involving 3,955 people and 462 ships, mainly in coastal provinces such as Zhejiang, Fujian and Guangdong.

The value of seized contraband was estimated at 24 million yuan (\$12 million), a sharp drop from the record 76 million yuan in 1980.

The spokesman attributed the decline to "a favourable turn in the economy in coastal areas, rapid development of China's light industry and previous enforcement successes."

The bureau plans to increase patrolling and inspection and to strengthen its ties with the Chinese Customs which are principally responsible for preventing smuggling.

ANHUI REFORMS IRON-STEEL ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT

OW221946 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0222 GMT 21 Mar 84

[By reporter Chen Baoshan]

[Excerpts] Hefei, 21 Mar (XINHUA) -- Editor's note: As indicated by the reform of management systems in Maanshan City's iron and steel enterprises, in order to change the unreasonable management system characterized by barriers between higher and lower levels and between different units, it is imperative to overcome selfish departmentalism, uphold the concept of overall interests, and correctly handle the question of the distribution of material interests between the state and various localities, between different localities and different enterprises, and between the enterprise and its staff and workers. Only in this way can we mobilize the initiative of all units to make reforms and to do their utmost in raising the economic results in the whole society. [end editor's note]

Maanshan City is one of our country's major iron and steel production bases. The city has favorable conditions for developing its iron and steel industry because it is located in an area of abundant iron ore deposits and has convenient transportation facilities. Several years ago, there were two "small but complete" iron and steel plants owned by the local authorities in addition to the Maanshan Iron and Steel Corporation, an enterprise with relatively advanced production technology. One was the province-run Cihu iron plant; the other was the city-run Maanshan City iron and steel plant. These three iron and steel enterprises were in a situation of tripartite confrontation, each following only the leadership of its superior at the higher level. The contention for the market and raw materials resulted in a grave economic loss and waste of materials.

In 1979 the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee resolved to break through all impediments and knock down the barriers between the higher and lower levels and between the different units. With active coordinated efforts of the State Planning Commission and the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry, arrangements were made to put the two small iron and steel plants under the leadership of the Maanshan Iron and Steel Corporation.

At the same time the Maanshan Iron and Steel Corporation was instructed to provide the province and Maanshan City with certain quantities of pig iron and rolled steel each year. With this amalgamation, the Maanshan Iron and Steel Corporation took over the two "small but complete" plants and, in accordance with production needs, transformed them into two specialized production units -- one for making ferromanganese and high-vanadium-content pig iron and the other for making small rolled steel products. These products, though urgently needed in developing industrial and agricultural production, had not been produced in large quantities by the corporation because of its limited production capacities. As a result of the amalgamation, the corporation could reasonably restructure its production units and produced the urgently needed products without a big investment by the state. It thus achieved the goal of less expenditure but quicker and greater economic results.

In the meantime, because of a higher level of specialization in production, the corporation was able to better utilize its facilities and increase its output and profit. Last year the corporation earned a profit of 230 million yuan, surpassing the 1982 record by 13.3 percent. It turned 180 million yuan over to the state, making a new contribution to the national treasury.

FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN ADDRESSES CPPCC COMMITTEE

OW241213 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] The provincial party committee and government held a forum on the afternoon of 15 March for members of the provincial CPPCC Committee from Hong Kong and Macao, attending the second meeting of the fifth provincial CPPCC Committee, to seek their advice on how to implement Comrade Deng Xiaoping's instruction on "doing a quicker and better job in building the special economic zones" in order to further enliven the economy and invigorate Fujian.

Leading comrades Xiang Nan, Hu Ping, Hu Hong, Wu Hongxiang, Zhang Kehui, Wang Yishi, Huang Changxi, Chen Xizhong and Chen Yangzeng attended the forum, and had cordial talks with the members, earnestly soliciting their opinion.

Governor Hu Ping presided. After briefing the members on the development, future plans, and tentative ideas of Fujian's economic relations with foreign countries, he said: This year will be a year of vigorous work in foreign economic relations for our province. Therefore, we would like to directly solicit advice from each member on how to do a good job in building the special economic zones and the four modernizations, and invigorating Fujian.

At the forum members spoke enthusiastically in a lively atmosphere. In their speeches many members enthusiastically praised, citing their own experience and things which they had heard and seen when they visited their hometowns in recent years, the achievements of the province in implementing special policies and flexible measures in economic construction since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. They also offered constructive advice and pertinent criticism on how to further enliven the economy and build the homeland from now on.

Comrade Xiang Nan spoke. He said: After listening to the members' speeches, I feel that the cause of building Fujian is full of hope, because you have all shown much concern for Fujian and the construction of the homeland. The province has done a certain amount of work and made some progress in recent years, but the pace of the progress is not fast enough. The problem lies at the lower levels, but the responsibility rests with the leadership. Some of our leaders have not emancipated their minds. They do not go all out to perform their work and, thus, fail to give special instruction in the work of foreign economic relations to meet the requirements for building the four modernizations. Some leaders are lax in inspecting and supervising work at the lower levels, lack a resolute and forceful work style, and fail to thoroughly carry out their work. In the current party rectification the provincial party committee must pay special attention in unifying thinking on the following five points: The economy must be enlivened; the open-door policy must be implemented in foreign economic relations; financial resources must be concentrated; scientific technology must be upgraded; and power must be transferred to the lower levels, especially power at the lower levels in thoroughly carrying out the work. It is hoped that the members will give us some time to complete the work in these fields.

Comrade Xiang Nan said confidently: Whether or not we can do a good job in the work of Fujian is a major indicator of the degree of our province's progress in rectification work. I believe that as long as we unite as one and make concerted efforts, there will be a great hope in invigorating Fujian and Comrade Hu Yaobang's demand for "hoping to see Fujian in the forefront of building the four modernizations" will surely become a reality.

After listening to Secretary Xiang Nan's remarks, Mr Huang Keli, member of the CPPCC National Committee, spoke excitedly: "After listening to the remarks of Comrade Xiang Nan, I am even more convinced that Fujian is full of hope!"

Xiang Nan also explained the questions on eliminating spiritual pollution and implementing the policy on housing for Overseas Chinese.

In the evening, the provincial government gave a dinner for the members.

SHANGHAI ELECTS BETTER EDUCATED DEPUTIES

OW241400 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Text] The election of deputies to Shanghai municipality's 12 district people's congresses was completed during the second 10 days of March. Over 5 million people cast ballots, constituting 99.41 percent of the electorate. They elected 4,096 deputies, including 1,451 female deputies and 2,068 middle-aged and young deputies, who constituted 35.42 percent and 74.9 percent [as heard] of the total number of deputies elected respectively. Workers, cadres, intellectuals, members of the PLA, people's armed policemen, members of democratic parties, nonparty patriotic personages, district residents, people of minority nationalities and Taiwan compatriots also constituted a certain percentage of the deputies elected. This fully embodied the advanced nature and extensive representation of deputies.

Compared with last term's deputies this term's deputies are better educated. According to statistics, the number of deputies who graduated from technical secondary schools or received even better education constituted 37.82 percent of the total number of deputies elected, which was 12.42 percent higher than that in 1980. In addition the number of young workers of cooperatives and of individual trades also constituted a certain percentage.

As of now, excluding Changing District, all 11 districts have held the first sessions of the new people's congresses and elected organization staff members of the new people's congresses, including district heads and deputy heads, presidents of district people's courts and chief procurators of district people's procuratorates. The newly elected 11 district heads are 8.26 years younger compared with those of last term, including a 39-year-old, the youngest of all. All 11 district heads have graduated from high school. This shows that our cadres are becoming more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent.

RALLY HELD FOR ZHEJIANG'S QINSHAN NUCLEAR PLANT

OW240632 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Recorded report: "Construction of Qinshan Nuclear Powerplant, a Key State Project, Enters a New Stage"]

[Excerpts] The engineering headquarters of Qinshan nuclear powerplant held a mobilization rally in Haiyan County on the morning of 22 March to launch the first-phase construction of the powerplant. Hence, the construction work of the nuclear powerplant -- the first (?circular cone-shaped) nuclear powerplant designed and built by China -- has entered a new stage following the basic completion of the early-stage preparations. The task of the first-phase construction is to remove 800,000 cubic meters of earth and stone work for the main plant building by the end of this year.

Responsible persons and representatives of the Ministry of Nuclear Industry; the province, cities, counties and provincial departments concerned; and designing, construction and equipment units, as well as some 1,000 workers of the project attended the rally. Zhao Hong, vice minister of nuclear industry and commander of the engineering headquarters of Qinshan nuclear power plant, delivered a mobilization report at the rally. Zhai Xiwu, Standing Committee member of the provincial Advisory Commission and head of the provincial leading group for key construction projects, spoke at the rally. He said: Zhejiang Province will resolutely carry out the guidelines of the central authorities and work vigorously and go all out to support the construction of the Qinshan nuclear power plant.

Minister of Nuclear Industry Jiang Xinxiong also spoke at the rally. He said: [Begin recording] Comrades, the task of building the Qinshan nuclear power plant is glorious but arduous. The party and government have placed high hopes on us. All ministries, commissions, provinces and municipalities concerned have continued to show concern for and render assistance to us. We have the determination and confidence to build the nuclear power plant. It is hoped that the comrades will bring into full play [words indistinct] in order to meet the new challenge, create a new situation, contribute to building China's nuclear industry and greet the 35th anniversary of the founding of the country with an outstanding performance. [end recording]

GUANGDONG PEASANTS EMERGE AS NEW ECONOMIC FORCE

HK221305 Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 12 Mar 84 p 1

[Report by Luo Wenjin and Rong Fengguang: "2.6 Million Peasants Engage in Industrial Production in Guangdong Province"]

[Text] Presently in our province there are 2.6 million peasants engaging in industrial production. These peasants, who have been separated from farmland but are still linked to their home villages and who work in factories but reside in the countryside, account for 12.5 percent of the total labor force in the rural areas of the province. We have now become one of the provinces in the country with quite a large number of peasants engaging in industrial production. These peasants are emerging as a new force in enlivening the urban and rural economy.

Last year these peasants were running nearly 100,000 industrial, commercial, transportation, service trade, and other enterprises which brought in an income totaling 7 billion yuan, a growth of 130 percent over that of 1978. According to a survey conducted in 17 counties and cities in the Zhujiang delta, including Nanhai County, Panyu County, Shunde County, Dongguan County, Zhongshan County, Jiangmen City, and the suburbs of Guangzhou City, peasants engaging in industrial production in these areas total more than 900,000, accounting for 26.5 percent of the total labor force. Of these areas, Nanhai County claims the highest percentage in the province -- 35 percent of its total labor force have plunged into industrial production. In the counties under the jurisdiction of Foshan City a number of districts are emerging whose portion of revenue contributed by rural collective enterprises accounts for 70-80 percent or more of their total income derived from agricultural, industrial, and sideline production.

Last year the rural collective enterprises in the province made profits totaling 800 million yuan. According to preliminary statistics, apart from the portion allocated for expanded reproduction and accumulation funds, a total of more than 300 million yuan was used to finance projects of bridge and road construction education, public health service, cultural and recreational facilities, family planning, five-guarantee welfare service, and other services. This has brought about rapid and remarkable changes in thousands of small towns. In the past 3 years Longjiang Township in Shunde County set aside a total of more than 3 million yuan, from profits contributed by the industrial enterprises, to build four secondary schools, a hospital, and a travel service, and to subsidize eight production brigades to build their own tap-water plants.

By producing every year a large quantity of raw coal, iron ore, crude salt, cement, bricks, tiles, sand, stone, gold, and other raw materials for industrial use, all of these enterprises give strong support to the development of industry in a broad sense. Last year electric power generated by small-sized hydroelectric stations run with funds derived from these profits amounted to 1 billion kilowatt-hours, which accounted for nearly 30 percent of the total power generated by all of the small-sized hydroelectric power stations in the province. On the other hand, since the province has vigorously promoted production of commodities such as garments, leather shoes, household electric appliances, furniture, household pottery and porcelain, small plastic products, metalware, Chinese medical materials, and tea; and service trades such as catering, tourism, transportation, the construction industry, and so on, the living standards in the town and county have been improved and the financial revenue of the state has increased.

Last year taxes paid to the state totaled 350 million yuan, an increase of 36 percent over the previous year. In addition, by making use of the business forms of the "processing of provided raw materials, processing according to provide designs, assembling with provided component parts, and compensation trade," the province, with its favorable geographical position close to Hong Kong and Macao, added a total of more than \$75 million to the state's foreign exchange income.

The emergence of this contingent of peasants engaging in industrial production has given rise to a change in the occupational structure of about 1.8 million families throughout the province. These families have members engaging in agricultural production, as well as members engaging in industrial production, commercial trades, transportation, the construction industry, and so on. This development has created favorable conditions for narrowing the gap between industry and agriculture.

Although a vast labor force has shifted to the operation of enterprises, the total grain output of the province last year increased by 200 million jin over the previous year to the highest level ever recorded as a result of the further consolidation of the responsibility system for agricultural production and the enhancement of the peasants' initiative in production. At the same time the province also witnessed a rather remarkable development in the production of aquatic products and fruits and in animal husbandry and forestry.

CHANGES MADE IN GUANGDONG TOWN, COUNTRY FAIRS

HK260456 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 17 Mar 84 p 1

[Report: "Guangdong Ranks First in the Nation in Its Turnover at Town and Country Fairs"]

[Text] Along with the rapid development of rural commodity production, four changes have taken place in Guangdong's town and country fair trade.

According to statistics, by the end of last year there were more than 2,400 town and country fairs in our province, and the turnover last year reached more than 4.29 billion yuan, ranking first in the entire nation. The average price in these town and country fairs dropped by 4.6 percent over the previous year. Along with the rapid development of rural commodity production, four changes have taken place in the town and country fairs. They are:

1. The specialized and key households in the countryside have provided town and country fairs with more new commodities. The quantity and variety of the commodities sold in these fairs have increased greatly. The form of exchange has been changed from the direct and scattered exchange of the surplus products of the peasants to the form of commodity production and the exchange of commodities produced by specialized and key households. Thus, a large portion of main nonstaple food for urban residents has been supplied by the town and country fairs. According to the statistics of 151 town and country fairs in 14 cities, last year more than 18 million jin of chicken, ducks, and geese, and 8.5 million jin of beef were sold on the market, equal to 98.5 and 95 percent respectively of the amount sold by the state commercial departments in these cities. The eggs and aquatic products sold at these fairs were also more than, or almost equal to half that sold by the state retail departments, while the amount of vegetables was 20 percent higher than that sold by the state commercial departments.

2. Specialized and wholesale markets have emerged with the times.

Along with the rapid development and expansion of commodity production and commodity exchange, the original form of the country fair cannot fully suit the needs of commodity circulation. As a result, specialized and wholesale markets have emerged one after another in various localities. For example, the peasants in the Chayang Commune in Dapu County, Meixian Prefecture, have a tradition of producing rolls of dried bean milk cream. In order to promote this production, the local Industrial and Commercial Administrative Department established a specialized market for this product so that most of the rolls of dried bean milk cream produced by this commune can be distributed and sold in Chaoan, Jieyang, and other neighboring counties by wholesale methods. In this way, not only were the individual traders provided with more sources of goods, the supply in the cities improved, and the exchange of materials between towns and country promoted, but also the business of those engaging in transport was benefited and the management of the markets was strengthened.

3. The peasants have become the main body of the agricultural and sideline products transport team. According to incomplete statistics, in the entire province about 100,000 people engage in transporting goods for sale, of whom 70 percent are peasants and 30 percent are individual traders from cities and towns. The peasants have become an indispensable force in clearing circulation channels. They have been likened to the "bridge for changing products to commodities," and have played a very good role in promoting commodity production and bringing about a prosperous market.

4. The markets for daily-use industrial products and small commodities have developed quickly. According to statistics, by the end of last year there were already 171 markets for daily-use industrial products and small commodities in our province. Because they have a good assortment of goods, supply what is deficient, and are convenient to consumers, their business is brisk. Last year the volume of business reached more than 280 million yuan.

GUANGDONG SUCCESSFULLY FIGHTS ECONOMIC CRIME

HK230936 Guangdong NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 17 Mar 84 p 1

[Report by Su Zhongheng: "Guangdong Scores New Achievements in Cracking Down on Crimes"]

[Text] New progress has been made by procuratorial organs at various levels in cracking down on serious economic crimes. To date most of the 1,200 cases placed on file for investigation last year have been concluded. Some 800 formal indictments were filed at the various levels of people's courts. Formal indictments were not filed in other cases in view of their seriousness, nature, and the amount of stolen goods handed over. In some cases it was suggested that departments concerned should mete out punishment according to administrative and party discipline. A number of serious economic criminals were sternly punished according to law. Last year procuratorial organs at various levels recovered for the state stolen money and goods amounting to over 8.42 million yuan. Important breakthroughs have also been made in some relatively difficult cases and cases with obstacles.

Since the campaign to crack down on serious economic crimes started in our province, procuratorial organs at various levels, under the leadership of relevant party committees and in accordance with legal stipulations and relevant party policies and principles, have worked in close coordination with the departments concerned, investigated and punished according to law a large number of serious economic criminals, wound up a number of major cases, and recovered stolen money and goods amounting to more than 25 million yuan for the state.

At the same time a great number of delinquents have been redeemed. All of this has effectively ensured the correct implementation of the policy of opening up to the outside world and enlivening the economy at home and has enhanced smooth work in socialist modernization.

In briefing the reporter on the above mentioned situation, a responsible person of the provincial procuratorate pointed out that although great achievements have been made in cracking down on serious economic crimes, criminal activities in the economic field at present are still very serious. Some new cases in which the culprits ignored promulgated regulations and decrees have been discovered one after another. In some of these cases the amount of money embezzled or accepted as bribes is enormous. According to investigative reports by the procuratorial organs in Shantou, Shenzhen, Guangzhou, and Huiyang, many cases of economic crimes placed on file for investigation last year were cases of this kind. Some criminal elements, especially those who are working in the state organs, have ignored decrees promulgated by the state on cracking down on economic crimes and have continued to commit these crimes. Very often these criminal elements take advantage of their positions to indulge in graft, embezzlement, and extorting bribes. Seventeen cadres at deputy department director levels and upward were involved in cases placed on file for investigation from January to December of last year. Recently procuratorial organs at various levels have analyzed the situation of criminal activities in the economic field. They are determined to overcome the slack mood and fear of difficulty, establish the idea of a protracted struggle, further overcome the phenomena of not hitting hard enough at crimes and of meting out too lenient punishment, advance despite difficulties, and overcome all obstacles and interference in order to score new victories in the struggle to crack down on serious economic crimes in our province.

SICHUAN CPC FORUM DISCUSSES CADRE TRAINING

HK230858 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Excerpts] From 15 to 21 March the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee Organization Department, the Propaganda Department, and the provincial Personnel Bureau jointly held a forum attended by responsible persons in the organization and propaganda units at the provincial, city, prefectural, and county levels. Enthusiastic discussions were held on matters related to the training of cadres and the establishment of the personal responsibility system in the party and government offices.

The forum held: In order to realize the general target put forward by the 12th CPC National Congress and meet the challenge of the world's new technological revolution, it is necessary to do a good job in training cadres and implement the personal responsibility system in party and government offices.

The forum held: With regard to the work of training cadres this year, it is important to seriously implement the spirit of the national forum on the work of training cadres. The training of 200,000 cadres in the province this year is scheduled. No matter what forms are adopted in the training work, the concept of quality being first should be established, and supervision in this respect should be enforced.

The forum held: The establishment of the personal responsibility system and the assessment system is an important content in intensifying the work of structural reform. The personal responsibility system should be established comprehensively this year, and this should be conducted in conjunction with structural reform and party rectification. The system should be established in the party, government, and mass organizations from the township and town levels to the upper levels. Furthermore, the system of personal responsibility, a strict assessment system, and a good system of awards and punishment should be associated and implemented simultaneously.

Nie Ronggui, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, made a speech at the forum. He said: The training of cadres is a kind of construction with a fundamental nature in terms of the building of the party. Its aim is to train more qualified, talented people for socialist construction, which has a strategic significance in realizing the target set out in the 12th CPC National Congress. It is essential to strengthen the leadership to do this work well.

He said: The implementation of the personal responsibility system in the party and government organizations is the continuation and intensification of structural reform, and is also an important measure to consolidate structural reform. It is also one of the contents in simultaneous rectification and correction of defects in the current party rectification. It plays a great role in improving the work style of the leadership, overcoming bureaucracy, and enhancing work efficiency.

YUNNAN CIRCULAR ON RURAL ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM

HK231035 Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Mar 84 p 1

[Report: "Provincial CPC Committee's Circular on Reforming the Rural Administrative System"]

[Text] In a circular on 8 March the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee relayed to various prefectures, autonomous prefectures, cities and counties the Yuxi Prefectural CPC Committee's "Report on Changing the Rural System of Integrating Government Administration with Commune Management and Establishing Districts and Villages." In the circular, all areas were urged to draw on the experience of Yuxi Prefecture for reference. They must waste no time and must concentrate forces on completing the task of establishing districts and villages and separating government administration from commune management before the end of April.

Work on establishing districts and villages and separating government administration from commune management got into full swing in Yuxi Prefecture in mid-December last year and was basically completed by January of this year. Work has proceeded smoothly. In the circular relaying the Yuxi Prefecture's report, the provincial CPC Committee pointed out that at present most of the areas are proceeding with the work of establishing villages. In light of the experiences of Yuxi Prefecture, we must pay attention to the following several points in separating government administration from village management:

1. The effort to change the rural system of integrating government administration with commune management must be closely combined with the propagation and implementation of the CPC Central Committee's Document No 1 and Document No 3 (that is, "The Directive from the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on Launching the Campaign to Green the Motherland in a Penetrating and Down-to-Earth Manner") issued this year. In accordance with the demands of the provincial CPC Committee, we must quickly transmit Document No 1 and Document No 3 to the masses so that they can be made known to every household. In order to achieve this, rural work teams should also double as propaganda teams seeing to the implementation of Document No 1 and Document No 3. Those cadres involved with the reform of the rural system must undertake the transmission of these documents among the masses and let the proper implementation of the spirit of the CPC Central Committee's Document No 1 and Document No 3 be a driving force in the proper handling of the work of reforming the system.

2. We must race against time and concentrate forces on establishing districts and villages and separating government administration from commune management. We must complete the job before the end of April so that spring farming will not suffer. The experience of Yuxi Prefecture shows that we must really get acquainted with the idea of "starting early rather than late" and grasping the work initiative. We must adhere to the principle presented by the provincial CPC Committee calling for the establishment of districts with existing communes as a basis and the establishment of villages with existing brigades as a basis, with no major change in the scale of districts and villages. As long as we do so, it is entirely possible to complete this task within 2 months. Now some areas still like to do things over and over again in establishing districts and villages. They want to have many problems solved all at once in the current effort to establish districts and villages. This not only wastes time but also gives rise to fluctuations in the thinking of the cadres and the masses. This is highly unfavorable to the work. It must be clear that if we do not do the job in a timely manner, the result will be great passivity in our next step of work. It is hoped that this will arouse the attention of various areas.

3. The proper staffing of leading groups is a key to the success in establishing districts and villages. Yuxi Prefecture solved this problem in a relatively satisfactory manner. In carrying out reforms, they paid attention to changing the state of the existing districts and villages where the leading groups were relatively advanced in age and their cultural level was on the low side. They also ensured the relative stability of the cadres and a proper mix of the new and the old. In selecting new cadres they attached particular importance to the political requirements and took good care of the political problem. This calls for the attention of various areas. Especially in the nationalities border areas and remote mountain areas, we must proceed from the realities and pay particular attention to the political requirements and stability of the cadres, while we may be a bit more lenient in regard to age and cultural standards.

4. The work of separating government administration from commune management must be carried through from beginning to end. With government administration and commune management now just separated, only the framework is established for districts and villages. In accordance with the demand of the provincial CPC Committee's "circular," we must properly handle the problem of organizing the collective economy. The work to be done now is more complicated than that of the preceding stage, policy is involved in more matters, and the volume of work is larger. Therefore, until the problem of organizing the collective economy is properly taken care of, work teams still cannot "withdraw from the scene." After the reforms are carried out, we must pay close attention to helping the new leading groups create a new work situation. We must make a point of strengthening construction in regard to thinking, organization, and the system. Immediately after the establishment of a new leading group, we should establish an on-the-job cadre responsibility system and a responsibility system for the division of labor. Thus, the new leading group can foster a new style in consolidating the results of reform.

5. We must direct serious efforts toward the proper handling of the relations between revolution and production. We must stimulate production through reform but must not let reform interfere with production. This is a major principle that must always be upheld. Now is the season for preparatory farming and spring farming. In reform we must quickly solve problems existing in production and miss no chance to farm during the right season. After reform we must bring about a new appearance in this year's rural economic work. This must be taken as a main indicator of whether or not reform is carried out well.

YUNNAN MEETING ON FORESTRY, MOUNTAINOUS AREAS

HK230848 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Excerpts] The Sixth Session of the Sixth Yunnan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee held a plenary session this afternoon to hear the report by Vice Chairman Wang Shichao on the inspection of the forestry situation by the people's representatives at various levels, and the report by Vice Governor Chen Liying on behalf of the provincial People's Government on the implementation of the resolutions of the First Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress. The provincial People's Government delivered a written report at the meeting on the handling of the proposals and criticisms made by the representatives of the First Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress.

Vice Governor Chen Liying said: At the First Session of the Sixth People's Congress the people's representatives made proposals on universalizing primary education, eliminating the pollution problems in Kaiyuan and Xuanwei Counties, and strengthening the construction of mountainous areas. He said: In accordance with the proposals, over the past year we have strengthened leadership over the work of universalizing primary education, made more investments in intellectual development, and operated schools in various ways.

On the question of the construction of mountainous areas, Chen Liying said: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, great changes have taken place in the features of mountainous areas, and most localities have basically solved the question of having enough to eat and wear.

Qi Shan, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress, presided over the session. Vice Chairmen Zhang Zizhai, Li Hecai, Yan Yiquan, Li Guiying, Ma Wendong, and Wang Lianfang were present at the meeting.

Wang Shichao, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress, made a report this afternoon at the Sixth Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on the inspection of the forestry situation by the people's representatives at various levels. He said: From last December to February of this year, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the people's congresses of various cities and prefectures, and the 112 people's congresses at the county level successively organized the people's representatives to conduct a provincial-wide inspection of the implementation of the policy of contracting mountains of two categories and of the development of forestry production. Some 5,147 people's representatives at various levels participated in the inspection; they inspected 871 communes, 2,889 production brigades, and a number of state-run forestry centers. The present problem is that we must, in accordance with the central directives and in light of the actual conditions of the province, emancipate our minds, further relax policies, bring the enthusiasm of the broad masses of people into full play, and create a new situation in the forestry development of the country.

First, we must deepen our understanding of relaxing policies and developing forestry production. The mountainous areas of the province constitute 94 percent of its land mass and the population of the mountainous areas comprises 70 percent of the province's total population. Forestry occupies an important position in the national economy.

Second, we must make earnest efforts to properly handle problems left over after the mountains of two categories are contracted to peasant households and further improve the forestry production system of contracted responsibilities. The contracting period of the mountains of two categories should be further expanded.

Third, we must enlarge the decisionmaking power in forestry production and operations and solve the question of the economic interests of the masses so that they can receive more economic benefits.

Fourth, we must vigorously increase the number of specialized households and key households and encourage and support them in developing exploitative production.

Finally, Wang Shichao said: Covering barren hills with more trees is quite a pressing task at present. In order to make this year's afforestation work a success, we suggest that: 1) We make an overall plan for greening work in light of the actual conditions and set the goal of struggle for the coming 5 or 10 years and work out the implementation plan for each year; 2) pay close attention to the construction of the bases for young trees and provide society with more improved and strong young trees; and 3) accelerate our efforts to promote the application of science and technology to greening work.

SHANXI CONGRESS APPROVES APPOINTMENTS, REMOVALS

HK230617 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] A namelist of appointments was decided on by the Shanxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. It was decided to appoint (Wu Dacai) chairman of the Shanxi Provincial Science and Technology Commission. It was decided to appoint Wang Xiwen director of the Shanxi Provincial Judicial Department.

A namelist of appointments and removals of the Shanxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee: (Lei Xian) was appointed a deputy chief procurator of the Shanxi Provincial People's Procuratorate. (Li Pushan) was discharged from the post of deputy chief procurator of the Shanxi Provincial People's Procuratorate. (Kang Jianye) was discharged from the post of a deputy chief procurator of the Shanxi Provincial People's Procuratorate.

A namelist of appointments was approved by the Shanxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. Approval was given to the appointment of (Duan Jiangfeng) as chief procurator of the Datong City People's Procuratorate.

SHANXI LEADERS DIVIDE RECTIFICATION WORK

HK260351 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Text] In order to achieve better results in the first phase of party rectification in the departments directly under the provincial authorities, the provincial CPC Committee recently made a decision that all members of the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee, provincial vice governors, and advisers to the provincial government should each keep in contact with a unit in which party rectification is being carried out. The concrete division of work follows: Comrade Li Ligong is to keep in contact with the provincial Electric Power Bureau; Comrade Li Xiuren with the provincial Geological and Coal Bureau and takes charge of the work of correcting defects before rectification in the provincial Coal Department; Comrade Wang Senhao with the provincial Communications Department; Comrade Wang Kewen, the provincial Broadcasting and Television Department; Comrade Wang Tingdong, the provincial Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Department; Comrade Zhang Jianmin, the provincial Civil Administration Department; Comrade Zhang Changzhen, the office of the provincial CPC Committee; Comrade Lu Gongxun, the Organization Department of the provincial CPC Committee; Comrade Zhang Sai, the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee; Comrade Wu Dacai, the provincial Science Association; Comrade Yan Wuhong, the provincial Construction Department; Comrade Bai Qingcai, the provincial Commercial Department; Comrade Zhang Weiqing, the provincial Public Health Department; Comrade (Jia Chongzhi), the provincial Medicine General Company; Comrade Guo Yuhuai, the provincial Water Conservancy Department; Comrade (Wang Xi), the provincial Economic Committee; and Comrade (Zhao Jun), the provincial Educational Department.

HEILONGJIANG'S LI LIAN AT FORUM ON INTELLECTUALS

SK260455 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 25 Mar 84

[Excerpts] This morning Li Lian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, invited some intellectuals in Harbin to a forum to discuss what they should do in order to respond to the nationwide campaign to learn from Chen Xiuyun and An Zhendong.

Li Lian said at the opening of the forum that ever since the deeds of An Zhendong and Chen Xiuyun were made public, strong reactions have arisen among the intellectuals and the party and government cadres. What should our province do while the whole country is launching a campaign to learn from An Zhendong and Chen Xiuyun? What should the outstanding intellectuals and party and government cadres do? I hope you will make speeches on your opinions and the demands of the intellectual policy.

During the forum participants expressed their appreciation for the provincial CPC Committee's previous efforts for implementing the intellectual policy, their acclamations of the advanced deeds of An Zhendong and Chen Xiuyun, and their determination to learn from them.

Li Lian stressed at the end of his speech: An Zhendong and Chen Xiuyun are advanced personages who have struggled and grown up along with the broad masses of cadres. They represent the outstanding intellectuals and the party's outstanding cadres. Our leading cadres at all levels must give full play to their role as a seed and let their advanced ideology and working spirit blossom and bear fruit everywhere and let tens of thousands of persons like An Zhendong and Chen Xiuyun come to the fore in order to promote the implementation of the intellectual policy and the deep development of the four modernizations across the province.

Li Gensheng and Zhu Dianming, Standing committee members of the provincial CPC Committee and Wang Zhao, secretary of the Harbin City CPC Committee, also attended the forum.

PRESIDIUM ELECTED FOR LIAONING PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

SK230451 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Maindarin 1030 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Text] According to our reporters a preparatory meeting for the Second Session of the Sixth Liaoning Provincial People's Congress was held at the Liaoning People's Theater this afternoon. Tang Hongguang, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting at which he stated: In order to convene the session as scheduled, various preparatory work for the Second Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress had been ready.

At the meeting participants elected the session's presidium and secretary general and approved the session's agenda and readjusted the namelists of the candidates for the Motion Examination Committee and the Budget Committee.

The following is the namelist of the session's presidium and secretary general in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames:

Presidium: 68 members (Ding Keming); (Yu Zijing); (Yu Xiling); (Yu Chengde); (Yu Hongpai); (Wan Jun), female; (Ma Deng); (Wang Zhen); (Wang Zhe), female; Wang Denbo; (Wang Kechang); (Wang Changyao); (Wang Minghai); (Bao Fengzhu), female; (Zhu Xiban); Liu Peng; Liu Zenghao; (Xu Xi); (Xu Qifeng); (Yang Renkai); (Yang Shouren); (Yang Chimin), female; Li Tao; (Li Ding); Wu Zijie; (Peng Guangshan); (Xin Wei); female; (Zhang Renmin); (Zhang Wenbo); Zhang Zhengde; (Zhang Lianjie); (Zhang Dekui); (Zheng Fa); Chen Suzhi, female; (Zhou Chunyi); (Zhou Ling); (Zhou Qiaohua); (Chang Renli); Liu Wen, female; (Rong Zishan); Zhao Shi; Lou Erkang; (Jia Jinrong), female; Gu Jingxin; Xu Shaofu; (Xu Wentai); (Xu Zhenjiang); Guo Feng; (Tang Hua), female; Tang Hongguang; (Huang Chiyu); (Cao Yukun); (Chui Dianbang); (Han Zhang); (San Yu); Fu Zhonghai; Xie Huangtian; (Qi Haiyan); (Li Ming); (Fan Shuran); Dai Shuli; (Wei Zhong); and (Chi Young), female.

Secretary general: Tang Hongguang

LIAONING CPC EXAMINES POLICY ON INTELLECTUALS

SK240436 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Excerpts] On the evening of 22 March the provincial CPC Committee held a telephone conference on examining the implementation of the policy on intellectuals and planned further examination of the implementation of the policy. The conference stressed the good conduct of the examination in line with the guidelines of the party rectification document.

Dai Shuli and Xu Shaofu, secretaries of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered speeches.

Comrade Xu Shaofu analyzed the entire province's work for intellectuals, and emphatically pointed out the existing problems in the work for intellectuals. He stressed: In the course of examination, we should get rid of our mood of satisfaction with the current situation and fear of difficulties. We should adopt the spirit of party rectification and conduct the examination work well.

Dai Shuli emphatically pointed out three problems in the ideological understanding of the policy towards intellectuals.

1. Some comrades fail to understand the theory of the work for intellectuals.
2. Some comrades have insufficient understanding about the party's policy towards intellectuals since the third plenum.
3. Some comrades talk about the policy towards intellectuals, but do not practice it. Some comrades even make up various excuses not to implement the policy towards intellectuals.

Therefore, Comrade Dai Shuli pointed out: We should take the examination work as reeducation in implementing the policy towards intellectuals among the broad masses of cadres and the people, and upgrade the ideological awareness of cadres and the people to the ideological level of the party's policy.

He urged the entire province to carry out discussions on three issues in line with the spirit of party rectification:

1. Concerning the issue of intellectuals being a part of the working class, and science and technology are productive forces.
2. The four modernizations must rely on intellectuals.
3. The issue of the organizational line under the new situation.

GANSU'S LI ZIQI SPEAKS ON RECTIFICATION ISSUES

HK250606 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Mar 84

[Excerpts] The Gansu Provincial CPC Committee held a gathering of leading cadres of the units directly under the provincial authorities this morning. Comrade Li Ziqi spoke on party rectification work, stressing: We must seriously implement Circular No 7 of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, and get a good grasp of the work in the comparison and examination stage of party rectification.

Comrade Li Ziqi said: Generally speaking, the first batch of 47 provincial organs carrying out party rectification have seriously implemented the central decision on party rectification and concentrated time and energy on studying the documents and unifying understanding. They have also scored relatively marked success in simultaneous rectification and correction of defects. The development of party rectification is healthy. The great majority of units carrying out rectification are now ready to switch to the comparison and examination stage.

However, we must also realize that there are still deficiencies in rectification work in the first batch of units. We must not overestimate our achievements. We must continue to get a good grasp of solving the existing problems. We must not slacken our efforts in the slightest because we are now entering the comparison and examination stage.

He said: The general principles and arrangements for the first batch of party rectification units in switching to the comparison and examination stage of are to carry out examination and acceptance in accordance with the three criteria proposed by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification and the five criteria presented by the provincial CPC committee's party rectification leadership group. The switch should be made gradually and group by group, as the conditions become ripe in each. We should not rush headlong into mass action or treat every unit the same way regardless of the circumstances. Initial arrangements are that the comparison and examination stage will last 2 months, and that it will be done in three stages: study preparations, criticism and self-criticism, and summation and acceptance. We should pay particular attention to doing a good job of the following tasks:

1. Further make full preparations for comparison and examination.
2. Carry out comparison and examination focusing on the general goal of party rectification, concentrating on the following points: In comparison with the relevant parts of the resolution on a number of problems in the history of the party since the founding of the state, examine our own behavior during the Great Cultural Revolution; in comparison with the party's line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, examine muddled thinking, and clear away leftist and rightist ideological influences; in comparison with the general task and goal set by the 12th Party Congress, examine discrepancies existing in work; and in comparison with the criteria for party members and the guidelines for inner-party political life, examine various kinds of malpractices.
3. Carry out serious and earnest criticism and self-criticism. The leaders at all levels, especially the numbers 1 and 2 men of the party committees and groups, must take the lead in launching criticism and self-criticism and set a good example in this respect.
4. Comparison and examination must be carried out in the order of the upper levels first, then lower levels; and leadership groups and cadres first, and then the party-member masses.

5. Strengthen specific guidance over party rectification during the comparison and examination stage.

In conclusion Comrade Li Ziqi presented a number of specific demands on further creating a new situation in all work by applying the spirit of party rectification.

Comrade Liu Bing presided at this gathering.

MA WENRUI AT SHAANXI TECHNICAL REPORT MEETING

HK260416 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 17 Mar 84 p 1

[Report by Yang Jun and Jin Cheng: "Ma Wenrui and Other Leading Comrades Attend Report Meeting on 'New Technical Revolution' Held by Organization Department of Provincial CPC Committee and Other Units"]

[Text] On the afternoon of 16 March the Organization Department of the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee and other units held a report meeting on the "new technical revolution" in Xian's People's Theater. Xiang Guobo, member of the Chinese Society of Automation and associate professor of Fuzhou University, and Wang Yingluo, vice president and associate professor of Xian Communications University, respectively delivered speeches at the meeting, entitled "Automation and Social Development" and the "New Technical Revolution in the World and China's Countermeasures -- a Discussion on Overall Strategy."

Leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee Ma Wenrui, Li Xipu, Zeng Shenda, Li Qingwei, Zhou Yaguang, Dong Jichang and leading comrades of the provincial Advisory Committee, the provincial People's Congress, and the provincial CPPCC, Zhang Ze, Yan Kelun, and Lu Jianren attended the report meeting. Also present at the meeting were members of the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress, provincial vice governors, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC, and leading cadres above the section chief level of various departments, committees, offices, and bureaus of the provincial CPC Committee and provincial government, as well as leaders of large and medium-sized enterprises in the Xian area; more than 800 people in all.

This report meeting was cosponsored by the Organization Department of the provincial CPC Committee; the provincial Science Committee, the provincial Labor and Personnel Department, and the provincial Science Association.

On the same morning the Science and Educational Department of the provincial CPC Committee and provincial Bureau of Higher Education also held a report meeting on the same subject in the auditorium of the provincial CPC Committee.

XINJIANG'S WANG ENMAO AT LIGHT INDUSTRY MEETING

HK240822 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Text] The regional meeting on light industry, which closed yesterday, has pointed out: Light industrial production in our region this year should effect a breakthrough on the basis of improving product quality, adjusting product mix, and developing new products. Light industrial enterprises should pursue the spirit of reform in order to create a new situation in enhancing economic results. They should exert great efforts to gradually increase output value and profits turned over to the state by 8 percent.

The meeting has conscientiously relayed and studied the spirit of the third regional party congress and national meeting of light industrial bureaus, summed up work, exchanged experiences, and discussed new plans of development for light industry in the region. The meeting has demanded that various light industrial enterprises firmly establish an idea of wholeheartedly serving consumers. They should regard consumers as their masters and shift their work focus in accordance with the needs of consumers. They should make great efforts to manufacture more and better light industrial consumer goods and cater to the needs of various kinds of consumers.

The meeting has pointed out: To enhance the adaptability and competitiveness of the products, it is necessary for light industrial enterprises to investigate and analyze the present state of affairs and trends of the development in market demand. They should manufacture marketable products and reduce or stop the production of unmarketable products in light of the changes in market demands. They should continue to improve the standards, varieties, and packaging of products in order to prolong the period of product marketability. They should continuously create a new situation in the field of consumer goods production and adopt new methods to improve designs and varieties. They should pay attention to the production of goods suitable for local minority nationalities. They should conscientiously and actively apply new technology, new skills, and new designs developed both at home and abroad to the production of light industrial production in our region.

Leading comrades of regional CPC Committee Wang Enmao, Qi Guo, Li Jiayu, and others attended yesterday's meeting. Comrade Qi Guo addressed the meeting.

XINJIANG MEETING DISCUSSES PLANNED PARENTHOOD

HK260517 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 24 Mar 84

[Text] A regional conference of prefectural and city planned parenthood directors concluded this afternoon. The conference pointed out: The region's tasks in planned parenthood work this year remain very arduous. We must continue to work hard to grasp this work.

Last year the birth rate among Xinjiang Hans, who practice family planning, dropped to about 11 per 1,000, while their natural population growth rate dropped to under 8 per 1,000. From 1976 to 1983, when planned parenthood was launched, 580,000 less Hans were born than would normally have been the case.

At present the region is in a peak period for births. In urban areas we must resolutely institute the practice of each couple having only one child, except in special cases. In the rural areas, we should continue to stop multiple births. It is also necessary to advocate planned parenthood among the minority nationalities. We must universally publicize the significance of population control. The planned parenthood work personnel must continue to resolutely implement the policies on planned parenthood, and uphold the principle of focusing on ideological education, contraception, and regular work, to ensure that the region's planned parenthood work can develop in a healthy fashion.

PRC CHANGING ATTITUDE TOWARD HONG KONG PRESS

HK260134 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 26 Mar 84 pp 1, 15

[Text] Peking, Mar 26 -- China has descreetly switched on its "united front" machinery in an apparent bid to herald a smooth recovery of Hong Kong's sovereignty and administrative rights after 1997. That was the feeling among Hong Kong reporters covering the Sino-British negotiations on the territory's future. The efforts have become more and more apparent during the past few rounds of talks. The campaign was launched by the Chinese Foreign Ministry, sometimes using the All-China Journalists' Association as a vehicle.

It has at least impressed more than a few members of the loosely-organised Hong Kong press corps in Peking. On Tuesday, the efforts will be pushed to a new high when a banquet will be staged by the military for the 30-odd Hong Kong journalists currently on assignment in the Chinese capital. The reception will be held at the top-security Diaoyutai state guest house, on the outskirts of Peking. The guest house, usually reserved for visiting heads of state and top politicians invited on official missions, will also be the venue for the 11th round of the Sino-British talks on Hong Kong which will resume tomorrow. Official invitations will be issued to the journalists when the news-hungry team assembles for the routine brief photo session to kick off the talks. But all Hong Kong reporters have been verbally informed of the banquet, as well as British Embassy officials.

It is still not known which Chinese official will attend Tuesday's dinner. However, reporters were told there is the possibility a statement will be issued after the reception. It was also learned that plans are afoot to invite senior Hong Kong journalists when the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, visits Peking in the third week of next month to discuss the Hong Kong question with high-ranking Chinese officials. He will be accompanied by the governor, Sir Edward Youde. The VIP treatment and coverage arrangements have surprised the Hong Kong press corps, who often describe themselves as "miserable underdogs." The nickname was coined in the light of the treatment reporters previously received, when Hong Kong journalists were not officially accredited and entrance to certain functions was denied.

So far no official reasons have been given for the U-turn in attitude, except that "reporters have been working very hard" and deserve a banquet. But speculation was rife among newsmen that perhaps the protracted negotiations are getting close to their final stages, and that therefore efforts have to be made to patch up the relationship and promote goodwill.

Meanwhile, Sir Edward arrived this afternoon for the next round of talks. He was accompanied by the political adviser, Mr Robin McLaren, the chief interpreter, Mr Y.P. Cheng, and a secretary. But unnecessary protocol has been trimmed and fewer British Embassy officials were at the airport to receive Sir Edward. The British ambassador, Sir Richard Evans, was not present. According to an embassy spokesman, Sir Edward and Sir Richard had agreed that the ambassador should spend more time on his work at the embassy instead of travelling to the airport for the Governor's arrival and departure. This simplified protocol will be adopted during the forthcoming rounds of talks, the spokesman added.

Sir Edward made no statement at the airport. But when cornered by waiting reporters, he said he had fully recovered from his recent cold and felt in excellent condition for the talks. He confirmed he would be accompanying Sir Geoffrey to Peking next month but told reporters to be patient until a statement was made on details of the visit.

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